ombay Gazette
CTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

NO. 54,921.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

of Sg. P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
...nesday,	ARABIA	7903	MARMORA ...	10509
1910	INDIA	7911	...	...
...ternoon	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
19th ,,	ARABIA	7903	...	...
24th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9691
12th ,,	DELHI	8090	...	...
19th ,,	MANTUA	10885	...	...
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	7598	...	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	PERSIA	7951
12th ,,	EGYPT	7912	...	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
26th ,,	ARCADIA	7003	...	...
2nd April,	INDIA	791	...	...
9th ,,	MACEDONIA	10513	...	...
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	...	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
30th ,,	MANTUA	10885	...	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7598	...	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st ,,	EGYPT	7912	...	...

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Sanitary Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY for Marseilles, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, calling for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, carrying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL RATES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 525,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 919

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.

PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

BERTHS AND HANDBOOK — Carefully selected. With full particulars, sent gratis on application.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES — Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Do. BALDUINO	4,950	D. Mazzanini	15th Jany. 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,950	L. Mandini	19th Feb. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 900*	Rs. 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 800 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class, Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Balduino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next:—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	Rs. 500	Rs. 750
1st Class, Inside Cabin	Rs. 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge. The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be:—1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

Issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
INDRA	6,000	G. Balsito	17th Jany 1910
CAPRI	5,000	F. Dini	17th Feb. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, ...to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, as the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, contains a Specially-revised Cotton Report, Freight Rates, &c., Summary of Cotton Reports during the week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DWARKA	1,6 5	Mon. 3rd Jan.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.M.*
DUMRA	1,69	Thur. 6th Jan.	9 a. m.	C. Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 7th Jan.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 6th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahoomra, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on Monday 3rd Jan. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORISSA," 5,436 tons, sailing on or about the 2nd Jan 1910.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

31st December, 1909.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings. Tonnage. Leaving Bombay about.

S. S. "Umzumbi,"...5,000 .....18th February, 1910.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	6718	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March ,,
OLYMPIA	5121	A. Tait	25th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	6718	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	12th April ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd ,, ,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

COUTTS & CO.,
ARMY, SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

ENGAGE PASSAGES, SHIP AND CLEAR BAGGAGE, CARGO, ETC., FROM CUSTOMS, MEET PASSENGERS BY ALL INCOMING STEAMERS, TRANSPORTS AND AT RAILWAY STATIONS. TRANSACT GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR :—
CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD. } LONDON.
PICKFORDS, LD. }
SUTTON & CO }

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Romanby"	3835	10th Jan.	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 8ths from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. Also Interest Tables at Par Conversion—Commission—Discount—Premium—Value—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan., 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb, ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr, ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	28th Jan. 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barill	24th Feb. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hammum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Samarang	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

YULE-TIDE
EXHIBIT OF GIFTS
Select your Gifts at
.. MARCKS ..
and the task will become at once an absorbing occupation and a
REAL PLEASURE
whether you do it in person or through the post.
MARCKS'
IS AN
INDIAN PALACE
OF
JEWELLERY PRESENTS
The finest, the most Beautiful and Largest display in Western India.
PLEASE NOTE!
WE COMPETE FOR
QUALITY AND STYLE,
NOT PRICE.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
Watch and clock Makers, Jewellers, Silversmiths and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE.

Gas for Power Purposes.

The Company have much pleasure in announcing that from January 1st, 1910, the rate for Gas used for Power Purposes and other purposes, except lighting, will be reduced from **Rs. 4-0-0** *to* **Rs. 3-12-0** *per thousand cubic feet.*

A. R. BURCH,
General Manager & Engineer.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address :—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 839
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

AGAIN FIRST
in popularity at Olympia Show
DUNLOP TYRES
Census of Tyres fitted to Exhibition Cars:
1,072 DUNLOPS
1,341 divided between 19 other tyre makes
BRITISH and FOREIGN.

GOLFERS.
The enjoyment of your games depends as much upon the ball you play with as upon other factors.
The Dunlop Golf Balls both
ORANGE SPOT
AND
JUNIOR
give the best results.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House, 1890, also the High Commissioner Milner 1903, H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO FROM LONDON.

PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.
Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
...er Washing of Walls with ORR'S
...OL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

"ZINGESSOL" is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches,

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of CHEESE, MACCARONI, PURE OLIVE OIL, DRY NUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, and CHESTNUTS, from the best Houses.

ALL NEW & FRESH LOT JUST
to hand Oilmanstores and Provisions.

VISIT OUR STORES EARLY, REGISTER ORDER FOR XMAS.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 3 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

Public Notification.

CONSIGNESS of Cargo per P. & O. S. N. Company's S.S. "INDIA" from London and Intermediate ports, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whitehill, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

BOMBAY FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 8th JANUARY, 1910.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 3rd January, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
BOMBAY, 30th December, 1909.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO QUARRYMEN AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, are prepared to receive Tenders for the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO QUARRY STONE, at Nowroji Hill, within the limits of an area more particularly described in the Form of License admeasuring about 7,885 Square yards, lying between Chinch Bunder Road, South of Elphinstone Bridge, and 2nd Nowroji Hill Road, for a period not exceeding five years. The particulars, conditions of and Form of Tender and Form of License may be obtained on application and on payment of Rupees Five at the Offices of the Improvement Trust.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. Tenders must be sent (in sealed envelopes) before One o'clock noon Standard Time, on TUESDAY, the 18th January, 1910, addressed to the ENGINEER, of the Improvement Trust and endorsed "Tender for right of quarrying," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Two Thousand Rupees.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. KENT, A. M. Inst; C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 55 OF 1909.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.....Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) GOOLAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI;
(2) ESSAJI TAJBHOY and
(3) the firm of Messrs. ESSAJI ALIBHOY and Company.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of September 1909, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the court house on MONDAY the 10th day of January, 1910, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants in all that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land or ground, together with messuages, dwelling-houses, outhouses thereon, if any situate at Chinchpogly on the West side of De Lisle Road in the Registration Sub-District and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (as appears from the title deeds) 11129 Square Yards, or thereabouts, (and as appears in Bills of the Collector of Land Revenue 11023 Square Yards) and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 201—202, Collector's New No. 13727, Old Survey No., New Survey No. 3428, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E. Ward Nos. 7264 to 7271 and Street Nos. 160 to 174 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said De Lisle Road and on or towards the West by the vacant ground of Narayen Balaji and on or towards the North partly by the vacant ground of Michael De Lima and De Souza and on or towards the South by the Government land.

For further particulars and condition of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 109 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 9th day of November, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Ag. Commissioner.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR COAL.
SMITHY NUTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p.m. (I.S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, 5th January, 1910, for the supply of about 500 tons South Hetten Smithy Nuts for twelve months, ending 31st December, 1910.

1. A deposit of Rs. 250 to accompany the Tender.
2. Form of Tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 2.
3. The covers to be endorsed "Tenders for Smithy Nuts." Lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
4. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
5. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal instructions of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. INST., C. E.,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th December, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents for the ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company at their offices at Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents,
The Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE as Agents, for the ANGLO SAXON PETRO- COMPANY LIMITED.

mmunications should in future be addressed the Company, at their offices. at Grahams Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

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& CONTINENTAL
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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
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RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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3 STARS BRANDY.
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(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new Mrs L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 3rd January 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, almirahs, chest-of drawers, English clock, large phonograph, safe by Godrej and Boyce, Milner's chest safe.

1 Cottage piano by Adalbert.

At 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 Rubber-tyred light victoria.

1 Rubber-tyred light vis a-vis.

1 second-hand office shigram.

AUCTION SALE of a vacant piece of land at Kalina Village, about a mile from Santa Cruz Railway Station.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the acting official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Rahimtoola Umer Khatri, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th day of January, 1910, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, the following vacant piec of land:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land admeasuring about 3 Gunthas, bearing Survey No. 146, and Pot No. 11, situate near the Temple, Kalina Village, assessment as 5, and bounded on the East by barren land, belonging to Mr. Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia, on the West by Simar Paskol Kinis field, on the South by Rnus Mahomed Agas field, and on the North by Samigale Francis Kinis field.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE of Valuable Jewellery.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 668 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji ..... Plaintiff

v/s.

Syed Sirdar Alikhan and another .....Defendants.

Under instructions from the abovenamed Plaintiff, the mortgagee, and at the risk and on account of the first Defendant abovenamed and in pursuance of an order of the High Court made in the above suit, dated the 28th day, September, 1909, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of January, 1910, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned valuable jewellery belonging to the estate of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung, Bahadur, C.I.E. The Sale is without reserve and each lot will be knocked down to the highest bidder.

PARTICULARS OF JEWELLARY.

1 one jugni ekadat (necklace with pearls).
2 one pair gold toda almasi, (gold anklets with diamonds, rubies and emeralds).
3 chintek almasi, (neck ornament of diamonds and emeralds).
4 champa kali, (neck ornament of diamonds and emeralds.
5 one pair bajoobunds, (anklets of diamonds, pearls and gold setting).
6 one pair kada almasi, (two round rings enamelled gold with diamonds).
7 one pair kangni and one pathoori (enamelled gold with diamonds).
8 one pair karan phul (ear-rings, pearl and emerald pendants with string of pearls).
9 one pair anti (ear ornament with two pearls and one emerald each).
10 one pair paijab (foot ornament of enamelled gold diamonds and pearls).
11 one har almasi (necklace in plush case with 15 pendants of diamonds and emeralds).
12 one pair bajoobund almasi (armdets diamonds set in gold).
13 one pair toda almasi (amulets with diamonds set in gold).
14 one pair toda almasi (anklets with diamonds set in gold).
15 one pair dastbund almasi (wristlets, diamonds set in gold).
16 one tavis merveridvala (charm of gold set with diamonds).
17 one pair chand berli (ear ornament).

The jewellery will be on view 4 days before the sale at the Rooms of Auctioneers. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The correctness of the description of the ornaments is not guaranteed, but intending purchasers must ascertain the particulars for themselves.

SALE OF VERY valuable properties known as "Watson's Hotel Annexe" and the "Watson's" or "Esplanade Hotel" in Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,

Suit No. 668 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji of Hyderabad, Deccan ..... Plaintiff

vs.

1 Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Executor of the last Will of Nawab Syed Abdul Hakkarnalker, Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, and

2. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel.....Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of Limji N. Manaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated the 11th November, 1909, and 2nd December, 1909, respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said order, Messrs. CRAWFORD and COMPANY, Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of January, 1910, at 4 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises as a going concern, the very valuable property known as the Watson's Hotel Annexe, situate at Apollo Bunder Road in Bombay, consisting of the immoveable property described in the first schedule hereto, together with the entire stock of the furniture, crockery, cutlery, glassware, electric and other fittings, engines and dynamos, used in connection with the business of the said Hotel, together also with the Good Will of the said business and will also on MONDAY the 17th day of January, 1910, at the same hour similarly put up for sale as a going concern at the premises the very valuable property known as the "Watsons" or "Esplanade Hotel" situate at the Esplanade Road, in Bombay, consisting of the immoveable property described in 2nd schedule hereto, together with the entire stock of the furniture, crockery, fittings, Good Will as aforesaid.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

All that right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all and singular the leasehold land and hereditaments, comprised in and demised by the Indenture of Lease, dated the 22nd December, 1885, and made between the Trustee of the Port of Bombay of the one part and Syed Abdul Hak Sirdar Dilerjung, C.I.E., of the other part, for a term of 50 years, commencing from the 1st February, 1886, (repewable as therein mentioned) situate on the Wellington Reclamation Estate, and fronting on the Apollo Bunder Road, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,129 2-9 square yards, or thereabouts, together with very substantial tenements and buildings thereon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 10 and forming a part of Collector's New Survey Nos. 95-59, and bounded on or towards the north by the Government Dockyard, on or towards the south by the Apollo Bunder Road, on or towards the east by land in occupation of the Royal Yacht Club and on or towards the west partly by the Post Office Stables and partly by land in the occupation of F. Meraglia and Company and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 896 (1) to 896 (7) and Street No. 6-6a and 6f.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

All that right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all and singular the leasehold land, hereditaments and premises comprised in and demised by the Indenture of Lease, dated the 20th September, 1872, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Hannah Maria Watson and others of the other part, for a term of 999 years comprising from the 25th August, 1867, situate on the Esplanade Road in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,484 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 62, New No. 13997 and New Survey No. 84 and 7 and bounded on or towards the north by the Fuller Road, on or towards the east by a foot path and the Esplanade Road, on or towards the west by a public street and on or towards the south by the property, formerly of Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia but now of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., together with a very substantially built 4 storeyed building thereon, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1143, Street Nos. 10, 2, 4 and 6 Esplanade and Fuller Roads.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, at their Office No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, at their Office, in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.—CONTD.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at New Sonapur Road, or Lohar Chawl, near Chira Bazar.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, as the Administrator of the Estate of the late Manekji Merwanji Mehta, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of January 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with two messuages, tenements, or dwellinghouses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in Churniwady Lane on the East side thereof and on the North side of the New Sonapur Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the house of Heerjee Jehangirjee, on the West partly by the Churniwady Lane and partly by the house of Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina, on the North by the Churniwady Lane and on the South by the New Sonapur Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward "C," Ward Nos. 2926 and 2779, Street Nos. 63, 389, 393.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SARASVATI PRINTING PRESS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 6th January, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Dr. Popat Parbhuram Vaidya, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Thakorlal Harilal Desai, the mortgagor, on the premises at Abdool Rehman St. near Godrej and Boyce shop, the Sarasvati Printing Press as a going concern, with all its machinery, furniture, etc., such as four demi machines without punkha, one royal machine with punkha, one fools-cap machine without punkha, one treadle, one gally press, one cutting press, one embossing press with six envelope cutters, one superroyal size screw press, 1 perforating machine, 1 binding press, 1 small screw press, 1 small stereo press, 1 long stereo press, 1 ruling machine, 3 numbering machines, about 146 cases types of English characters and 115 cases of Gujerati characters and about 49 cases of Marathi characters, galleys, big and small chases, shelves, ranks, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Mount Road, Mazagon.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, for Aga Shamsudinshah, the Administrator of the estate of Aga Jangishah, deceased, the undermentioned properties, situate at Mount Road, Mazagon, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. at the premises, on the 7th day of January, 1910, at the times specified against the said properties.

PARTICULARS.

Mount Road, 3 Small Houses, Nos. 14, 16 and 18, at 4-30 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagon, admeasuring 2,212 sq. yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 16278, New Survey No. 3/3662, and Old Survey No. 669, and assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 14-16-18, and bounded on the east by the Public Road, called Mount Road, on the west by the property of Bai Dhunbaiji Sorabji, on the south by the property of Merwanji Hirjibhoy, and on the north by the property 2ndly described.

At 5 p.m, Mount Road, big Houses, Nos. 20-22.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises, standing thereon, situate lying, and being at Mazagon, admeasuring 13032 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16256, New Survey No. 3661, and Old Survey No. 671, and assessed by the Municipality under street Nos. 20-22, and bounded on the east by a Public Road called Mount Road, on the west partly by the property of Shaikh Sharafally Mamooji and partly by the property of Chamakaran Keloth Maccikaka, on the south by the property firstly described, and on the north by the property of Naoroji Rattanji Nazir.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, at their office, 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, 1910, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings —Building Street Nos. 74; 76-82; 37-45; 26; 63-65 Case Nos. 311, 313A, 330, 331, 342 Carnac Road and Abdool Reheman Street.

Building Street Nos. 81-89; 3; 72-74; 4-6, Case Nos. 36, 40, 178, 196 Dongri Street, Syed Mukri Street, Bhandari Street and Dongri Koli Cross Lane.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1910.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,

Proprietor.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY

MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.

H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.

And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Bank of Bombay	500	500	18 p.c.	1500
Bank of India	100	50	6 ,,	66½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	13 ,,	1490
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1200
Bank of Burmah	100	100		113
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10		10
Specie Bank	100	50		58½
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100		260
Punjab National Bank	100	100		120
People's Bank of India	50	30		32
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	14 p.c.	£58
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17
Do.	25	12	6 ,,	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	£2	
Ld.	£25	£25	12 p.c.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	590
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	5 ,,	120
Sindh Light Railway Ld	100	100		...
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	500	500	4 ,,	437½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	6 ,,	115

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Al'ck Ashdown & Co.	100	100	6 p.c.	290
All India Ut. Co. Ld.	100	20	...	12
Bamaskua	10	10	...	9½
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c	36
Badham P le	100	100	...	133
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	Par
Bombay Burmah T Cor,n	125	125	15 p.c.	435
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. O.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	97
Do. do. P.	£10	£10	...	15½
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	...	...
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	980
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	...	...
Bombay S. N. Co. O	250	250	10	312½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	275
Central I. M. Co, Ld.	100	100	35	335
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	130
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	18 p.c.	190
John Roberts and Co.	100	100	10	200
Josta Fans Supply Co.	100	50	6	60
Kemp and Co.	200	175	10½	180
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	...
Maroks and Co	100	100	10	122
Marsland Pric and Co O.	100	100	...	Par
Do. do. P.	100	100	...	Par
Napier Hot l Co	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt L. A. Co.	200	50	...	200
Phil ips and Co.	40	40	...	50
Port Canning Co	1000	100	...	727½
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	16
Sirdar Carb nic Gas Co.	100	100	...	111
Soundy and Co.	100	100	...	N.
Ta'a Iron Steel Co. D. C.	75	25	...	12
Ta'a Iron Steel Co. D. P.	30	30	...	62
Ld. P.	150	70	...	60
Thacker and Co.	100	100	25 p.c.	290
Telephone Co.	25	25	...	32½
Treacher and Co.	500	500	...	555½

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	yr. 20	400
Alliance	1000	1000	...	165
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	160
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	46	200 N
Bombay Dyeing and M Co.	250	250	15½	560
Bombay United	250	250	20	380
Century	100	100	5	290
Central India	500	500	55	1575
China	1000	1000	...	600 N
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	600
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	50	1065
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	600
Connaught	300	300	...	150
Coorla	1000	1000	...	600
Crescent	100	100	...	87½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	970
Crown	1000	1000	...	1000
David	250	250	...	267½
Emperor Edward	800	500	...	780
Empress	500	500	...	200
Fazulbhoy	250	250	10 p.c.	230
Framji Petit	1000	1000	60	1700
Finlay Mills	250	250	...	242½
Gold Mohur	500	500	...	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	450
Howard and Bullough	500	500	35	410
Hyderabad	1000	1000	60	1350
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	105
Indian Mfg.	1000	1000	...	425
Indo-China Mfg.	1000	1000	75	950
James Greaves	500	500	...	250
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	...	162½
Jivaj Baloo	1000	1000	...	215
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	240
Khandesh	1000	610	25	975
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	25	700xd
Kohinoor	500	500	15	667½
Leopold	100	100	...	20
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1515
Madras United	1000	1000	80	2900
Manekji Petit	1000	1000	75	3500
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	150	3250
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	N
New Great Eastern	200	200	5	175
New City of Bombay	500	500	30	730
Phœnix	100	100	...	86½
Presidency	1000	1000	yr 40	450
Queen	1000	1000	nil	575
Ripon	1000	1000	50 div.	650
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	60	870
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr 35	615
Sholapur	1000	1000	150	4100
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	195
Standard Mills	500	500	60	1085
Sun	250	250	nil	140
Swam	250	250	nil	250
Swadeshi	500	500	30	1150
Textile	500	500	25	1050
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	500	nil	430
Do. P.	400	400	nil	400
Western India	1000	1000	25	380

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	300	...
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	101½
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	nil	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	325
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty	250	250	40	550
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6	105
Indian Cotton	125	125	7½	137½
Khangaum	400	400	nil	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	277½
New East India	1000	1000	75	1000
New Mofussil Co.	400	425	50	742½
New Berar	600	525	30	557½
New Prince of Wales	500	510	30	600
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	720
Surat City	200	200	20	230
Volkart C. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	45	600
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	50	12	...

Dr. William Frederick Blake, the oldest Fleet surgeon on the retired list of the Royal Navy, with the rank of Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, has died at Kensington.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 28th Dec., 1909, as compared with the statement of 21st Dec. 1909:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 21. Rs. a. p.	Dec. 28. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,68,00,000 0 0	1,68,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,45,65,052 15 2	1,49,60,466 13 8
Other Deposits, &c	17,07,42,176 13 1	17,28,74,662 13 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,46,868 15 2	5,40,681 11 6
Sundries	19,13,635 14 3	19,58,563 7 4
Rs..	22,46,67,634 9 8	22,71,34,874 13 11
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	3,13,26,592 0 0	3,13,31,949 0 0
other authorised Investments	1,01,45,138 0 0	1,01,30,052 0 0
Loans on Govt, & other authorized Securities	4,28,66,149 6 4	4,31,41,987 9 10
Accounts of Credit on do	4,92,00,063 7 7	4,92,89,143 1 2
Bills discounted, &c	2,84,23,706 13 6	2,82,73,977 14 1
Balances with other Banks	20,50,834 2 10	18,99,302 8 8
Bullion	3,830 12 0	3,830 12 0
Dead Stock	21,27,335 13 7	21,36,064 2 11
Stamps	15,775 8 1	16,280 15 1
Sundries	96,977 0 11	97,134 10 8
	16,62,56,903 0 10	16,63,18,723 10 5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	5,84,10,731 8 10	6,08,15,651 3 6
Cash, &c., at Branches		
	22,46,67,634 9 8	22,71,34,374 13 11

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	3,76,630	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	7,72,044	Increase.
Other Deposits	21,32,486	do
Post Bills	1,06,187	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	9,728	Decrease.
Loans	2,75,838	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	89,080	do
Mercantile Bills	1,49,729	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	16,68,976	Increase.
Cash at Branches	7,35,944	do

Percentage 31·95.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 28th Dec. 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

1 Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10	£16,200,000
2 Amount of Sterling Demand Drafts on London drawn in India	£ 156,000
3 Total	£16,356,000
4 Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 25th Dec. 1909, by Council Bills*	£16,172,569
,, ,, By Gold	£ nil
5 Balance remaining to be remitted	£ 183,431

* Of this sum £3,800,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th Dec. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 3,35,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,89,000
Or per mile of Railway	297	665	8	970
For previous 23 weeks of half year	35,89,236	45,47,204	1,19,131	82,55,571
Total for 24 weeks	37,39,236	48,82,204	1,23,131	87,44,571
COMPARISON, Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,50,802	2,46,391	5,734	4,02,927
Per mile of Ry.	299	489	11	799
Total to corresponding date	36,24,077	43,82,669	64,748	80,71,434

Increase for the week .....Rs. 86,673
Do. to date .....Rs. 6,73,137

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th Dec. on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 34,000	.....	Rs. 38,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	241	.....	269
For previous 23 weeks of half year	1,27,331	3,96,434	3,265	5,27,030
Total for 24 weeks	1,31,331	4,30,434	3,265	5,65,030
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,231	29,381	55	37,167
Per mile of Ry.	51	212	...	263
Total to corresponding date	1,54,272	5,20,539	4,224	6,79,035

Increase for the week.....Rs. 883
Decrease to date.....Rs. 1,14,005

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th Dec. on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 400	Rs. 200	Rs.	Rs. 600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	.....	35
For previous 23 weeks of half year	11,862	6,430	36	18,328
Total for 24 weeks	12,262	6,630	36	18,928
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	397	378	.....	775
Per mile of Ry.	23	22	.....	45
Total to corresponding date	10,315	5,561	45	15,921

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 175
Increase to date .....Rs. 3,007

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ADDISON—December 4, at Delhi, the wife of J Addison, I. C. S., of a daugh er.

GRAHAM—December 22, at Quetta, the wife of Captain D S. Graham, 128th Pioneers, of a daughter

LLEWELLYN-SMITH—December 20, at Cawnpore the wife of Sub-Conductor E. Llewellyn-Smith Supply and Transport Corps, of a son.

MACKENZIE—December 24, at Nasirabad, the wife of Capt. J. H. Mackenzie, the Royal Scots, of a daughter.

PEDDIE—December 20, at Calcutta, the wife of G Peddie, of a daughter.

WALLER—December 22, at Lahore Cantonment, the wife of Captain R. H. Waller, 38th Dogras, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DISKSON—FARLEY—December 4, at St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. K. Firminger, M. A., Captain Alexander M. Diskson (B. N. Railway), to Bessie, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Farley.

HICKMAN-RICKETTS—WELLS—December 15, at Christ Church, Mian n, Upper Burma, by the Rev. G. A. Ellaby, M. A., Alfred Hickman-Ricketts, P. W. D., to Annie Josephine Wells.

DEATHS.

FERGUSON—November 15, at Pleasant Valley Innistail, Alberta, John Armstrong, eldest son of Donald Ferguson, Dhamai Tea Estate, Sylhet, aged 30 years.

UPTON—December 26, accidentally drowned at Periyar Rubber Estate, Victor North Upton, aged 23 years, Assistant, Peirce Leslie and Co., Ltd., Cochin.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rise, 7h. 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 4-1m., 4-54s.; Low water, 11-6m. 10-5s.

Bank Holiday.

H. E. the Governor performs the ceremony of opening the Japanese Gymkhana, 5-30 p. m.

St. Joseph's Home and Foundling Hospital, Christmas treat; Mazagon Road, 6 p. m.

Pollard Opera Company, "Lady Slavey," Empire Theatre.

English Comedy Company "You Never Can Tell," Novelty Theatre.

Bandstar Cinematograph, 7, 8-30 and 10 p. m.

Skating Rink, Cruickshank-road, 6 to 8 p. m. and 9-30 to 11. p.m.

Maxim: "A pin a day is a groat a year."—OLD PROVERB.

MISSING NEPHEW.—Chaturbhuj Shivji, a Marwaree, reports the theft of currency notes for Rs. 1,700 from his shop at Mumbadevi Tank-Road. Complainant's nephew, Gulabchand Nehalchand, has disappeared.

FATALITY AT MOUNT ROAD.—Kadari Joki, a labourer, aged thirty five years, employed at a building under construction at Mount Road, Mazagon, was buried under the debris of a wall of the house that collapsed suddenly on Friday evening. When extricated he was found to be dead.

MOONSHEE MADHOLAL OF BENARES.—Moonshee Madholal of Benares, C.S.I., who was some time ago a member of the Supreme Legislative Council, has come to Bombay for a short time and is staying in a bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

BOMBAY SOLICITORS.—The dissolution is announced of the partnership of Messrs. Pestonji M. Kanga and Jehangir Rustomji Patel, solicitors. The latter has now joined in partnership of Mr. M. R. Sayani, and opened a new office in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road. Mr. Kanga's experience as a solicitor, extends over a period of about 23 years and he has proved himself a very successful practitioner.

HONOURS TO GUJARATI LITERATURE.—H. H. the Rao of Cutch, during his last visit to Bombay, presented Mr. Gopalji K. Delvadaker of Bombay with a certificate and dress of honour in appreciation of his work in the field of Gujerati literature, and Mr. Delvadaker was the recipient of similar honours from H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh also.

THE LATE MR. MASCARENHAS.—On Saturday, the inhabitants of Calangute, the village in Goa where the late Mr. L. Mascarenhas, Editor of the "O Anglo-Lusitano" was born, assembled in a meeting held in the Goan Union School, at Dabul, and recorded their deep sense of the great loss sustained by them by the untimely death of their able and energetic covillager, and unanimously adopted a resolution to mourn for a week from that day, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Colonel W. R. P. Wallace and Officer, the 1st Gloucester Regimental Band will render the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens to-day under the direction of A. F. Hawkes, Bandmaster:—

March	Bavarda ..... Starcke
Overture	Fest ..... Lortzing
Song	Good Bye ..... Tosti
Selection	Boccaccio ..... Suppe
Valse	Evening Bells ..... Lotter
Selection	The Cherry Girl ..... Caryll
Idyll	Woodland Whisperings ..... Ozibulka
Galop	Flying Fox ..... Dworzak

BHATTIA MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES.—The Jambolwadi residence of Rao Bahadur Khimji, J.P., presents a very picturesque appearance on account of the splendid decorations in connection with the marriage ceremony of his eldest son, Mr. Mathuradas. H. H. the Maha Rao of Cutch who had been in Bombay during the last few days, was pleased to visit the marriage "mandap" at Jambulwadi on Wednesday evening. His Highness who was accompanied by Mr. Purushottam Rai Zala, was received at the entrance by Prince Manubha Saheb of Jamnagar, Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji and a host of other gentlemen. His Highness, who was shown over the "mandap" by Mr. Vissanji, appeared much pleased. In the meantime the Hon. Munshi Madholal of Benares also arrived and was accorded a fitting reception. After passing some time in pleasant conversation, Mr. Vissanje Khimji made a nazar of Rs. 205 to

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 3rd January 1910.

THE HONOURS' LIST.

THE New Year's Honours List is longer than we were led to anticipate ; but it might have been shorter and still more satisfactory. For whichever way we look at it it is but a distribution of seasonable gifts to Government servants—who would probably have preferred a bonus equivalent to a month's pay. Honours were never intended for men who do the work they are paid for, and no more. They were designed by way of acknowledgment for voluntary, unpaid efforts in the service of Government, or the people. That design appears to have been entirely lost sight of and in the bulk of cases to-day, the bestowal of an honour merely means "Well, you have done your work according to your lights. We cannot give you a more responsible post, for you are unfitted for it, but you shall have a bauble instead." That to an official who has put in a long period of service To a younger one, who has shown aptitude : "Better give this man a decoration of some sort, as a kind of dhoby-mark, that he may not be lost sight of when we have gone." And so it appears that heads of departments are sometimes overlooked and their subordinates favoured. Then the bag is emptied and there is nothing left for the men who have rendered gratuitous service. Doubtless, every man whose name is mentioned in the Honours' List is worthy of the distinction conferred upon him—from his own point of view. We do not suppose anyone of them will throw up his hands and exclaim, "Please I have not deserved it." As having some knowledge of public opinion, we could put a finger on several who might say that with truth, and we could name several individuals who have merited whatever honours Government has in its power to bestow. If the recipients of honours were balloted for, as Members of Council, we might expect a distribution which would be more just and appropriate—but that process will never be adopted. We shall have to be content with the indiscriminate shaking of the bag. The wind bloweth where it listeth and honours fall on the heads of those who least expect them, the just and the unjust. Like the quality of mercy, honours are not strained—even through a stone-breaker's screen. They should be through a hair-sieve. Would it not be as well to put the names of every good man and true into a drum and draw lots or adopt the process favoured by the Bengal Turf Club—a K.C.S.I. to go with the first prize and the other things as second, third and fourth, etc. ?

We cannot say that Bombay has not received a proportionate share of the decorations which have been distributed, though some of these are distinctly belated. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, for example, might appropriately have received his Knighthood five or six years ago and that conferred on Mr. Dorab Tata was due to his late father, when the new Knight was still a youth. Mr. Morrison waited a long time for his reward which has come at last. The other recipients are more fortunate. No earlier opportunity could have presented itself—except for those who receive minor honours, but even among those we should have liked to see the names of a few energetic and zealous citizens, which are not to be found in the Civil List, except perhaps in the pages devoted to Justices of the Peace. No New Year's Honours have been distributed at Home, which may explain the appearance of two or three names on our own list of persons, who have carried away prizes wanted in India. And those who hanker after these things, and are disappointed, may be permitted to think it would have been just as well if there had been no Honours' List in this country.

THE PUNJAB. The Punjab was the subject of a comprehensive and vivid sketch given to the Indian section of the Royal Society of Arts the other days, by Sir James Wilson, K.C.S.I., whose sympathy with the people of the Five Rivers Province is well known. He refrained from dilating on the early history of the country, barely mentioned the swarms of its Aryan invaders and settlers, or the caste, religious and philosophic systems they established, or the rise and fall of Sikh power, and its final overthrow in the annexation of the province by the British sixty years ago ; nor did he dwell on the mutiny days, when those self-same Sikhs and their Mahomedan fellow-countrymen helped to save India from anarchy and rapine. The chronicle of 3,000 years is but a tale of invasions that carried fire and sword into peaceful town and village. There were, indeed, brief intervals for partial recovery, but it was the peace secured to the Punjab by England for the last sixty years, that saved it from invasion and from internal disorder. In referring to the great Englishmen who laid broad and deep the foundations of a just rule, winning the confidence and loyalty of the warlike Punjabis, Sir James Wilson paid high tribute to "the greatest of them." Sir Denzil Ibbetson, whose loss he deplored as that of one who could ill be spared. In his rapid review of the present condition of the Province, the lecturer showed that in the matter of Government, the Punjabi enjoys individual liberty of action with as few restrictions as possible. He is protected by the law and the courts in his religion, his customs, property and labour, is not compelled to serve in the army, to work on canals or roads, to have his children educated, and is thus a freer man than the inhabitant of most civilised countries in the world. Of the many officials who administer the Punjab, a large and ever-growing proportion are Indians. After 34 years of British administration out of a thousand men invested with criminal and civil administrative powers, 800 are Indians, as are all but 100 of the 20,000 police, so with mostly all the clerks in the province. There are 22 Indian District Judges out of 29,150 of the 250 Assistant Judges and in the higher ranks up to the Legislative Council there are many Indians to the great body of whom Sir James Wilson gave full meed of praise. The bodies that represent County and Town Councils in England, ruling over roads, bridges, schools and hospitals, dispose of large revenues allotted by Government and help to raise the standard of education, sanitation, medical relief and public improvements generally. These are practically all Indians.

The Punjab has a population of 25 millions and it extends over 134,000 square miles. Of these 100,000 with 20 million souls are directly under British rule. There is no need to raise the cry of "Back to the Land" here, for seven-eighths of the Punjabis live in villages and are a truly rural people. Of the 28,000,000 acres tilled, half is owned by cultivators. These peasant proprietors number two millions and with their families make up quite a third of the population of the Province, a most important and independent section. Each peasant proprietor—in general farming from two to ten acres, which he tills with the help of his family and cattle, pays in land revenue to the State one rupee per cultivated acre. This done he is his own master. He has no landlord of any kind, duke or commoner. Sir James Wilson easily disposed of the ludicrous estimate of Mr. Keir-Hardie, who wrote, after he had spent "a whole six weeks in India," that Government took 75 per cent. of the value of the crops in land revenue. The State takes much less than a tenth and remits or postpones the collection in bad years with ever growing leniency, the arrears being gradually gathered in when good harvests enable the proprietor to pay up. The wildest agitator cannot make a grievance out of the fact that the land revenue amounts to only one rupee on each cultivated acre. Wheat is the most important of the many crops of the Punjab. Eight million acres are under it, twice as much being grown as in the United Kingdom. Moisture for the fields, in a country devoted almost exclusively to agriculture, and naturally dry, with a summer temperature rising to 115° in the shade, is as important as it is difficult of attainment. The rainfall is variable in amount and distribution. In seasons of drought miles and miles of land, that in good years are covered with fine crops, lie parched and bare, distress and famine stalk over them. Wells for irrigation have, it is true, multiplied in the last fifty years and now number nearly 300,000. They have cost the landowners over five millions sterling and are well worth the outlay. Canals are the more extensive irrigators. Two thousand six hundred miles of these, with 9,000 miles of distributing channels, utilise the melted snows of the Himalayas that flow into the Indus and the other rivers. The waters can be diverted at well, by the action of great weirs, and conveyed wherever needed. In 1907-08 when rain failed, the crops of six million acres were thus irrigated and bore a redeeming harvest. The eleven chief canals cost nine millions sterling; the rent paid by the cultivators for the water, about a million and a quarter a year, enables the State to enter on canal extensions. Three new canal sytems are in course of construction which will draw water from the Jhelum and the Chenab, carry it under the Ravee valley to revive hundreds of thousands of acres now irresponsible barren sand. Eight million acres have been added to the cultivable area since the British annexation of the Punjab. In the last 20 years the value of land has more than doubled. The tendency to improvidence of the peasant proprietor and his frequent need of borrowing to tide over bad times, often led to the mortgaging and final loss of his property. The passing of the Land Alienation Act saved him from this danger, earned his lasting gratitude, but was not popular with the village shop-keeper or the professional man who had been steadily expropriating the first owners when their lands were too deeply mortgaged for redemption. State advances of money at reasonable interest help the peasant proprietor now to get through the difficulties inherent to agriculture. Tenants, labourers and artizans have benefited by the rise in prices that has enhanced the value of the land, and wages have more or less kept pace with profits.

The religion of half of the people is the Mahomedan. The Sikhs, great and fine race though they are, number only one million and a half; Hindus, low-caste and outcast, tribes with 40,000 Native Christians, make up the rest. There is little or no bigotry in the masses, although occasional aggressive tactics in a few towns cause a turmoil, the important hand of the law keeps antagonistic spirits in wholesome check. The Jats, who number five millions, and own half the land, obtained honourable mention from Sir James Wilson, who, in common with all rulers of the Punjab, admires the Jat, be he Hindu, Mahomedan or Sikh. "As for me, I love them all!" said this sympathetic ex-Civilian. Sixty years ago there were no railways or good roads, traffic made its way across fields and tracts of deep mud or dust according to the season, and now railways, roads, telegraphs and the post-office have grown familiar to this as to other parts of India. Of these innovations, perhaps, the post-office comes nearest to the heart of the Punjabi, for it takes his letter across India for a half-penny and can bring him money from the ends of the earth with but the very slightest need for tiresome formula. No need to speak of the use and earnings of the railways nor the millions of passengers and of goods they transport to other provinces and to Karachi, the great and growing port that deals with Punjab produce. The visitations of plague and fever that have appeared so often, of late years in this otherwise favored Province, are the one tax on its prosperity. More than two millions have died of plague since its first entrance twelve years ago, and malarial fever of a bad type is even more injurious, for it is always in the country and often lays low the whole population of a district when the rains have been too profuse. Whatever energetic measures and enlightened counsels can do to save the people from these two evils is being carried out by Government. Education is making progress, though so far only one-tenth of the boys of a school-going age attend school, and the proportion of girls being taught is very much lower. Only one in thirteen of the whole population could read or write in any language according to the last census. There is still but one school to every ten villages. At Lyallpur, in the Chenab Colony, a well-equipped Agricultural College was opened this year, and great things are expected from its teaching. But if the Punjab is not in the forefront in the matter of education by book and pen, its people have a character of their own that earns the respect and affection of all British officials whose lot is cast in the Province.

MAIL AEROPLANES. M. QUINTON, President of the Ligue Nationale Aerienne of France, has the go-ahead idea that the postal service might well be carried on by aeroplane in regions where there are no railways or feasible roads. The French African Colonies offer an admirable field for the establishment of such communications. It should not be impossible to maintain in the air a speed of 40 miles an hour and the President believes that before long, aeroplanes capable of traversing 120 miles in one flight, will be easily available. A survey of the best routes for such journeys, of the nature of the ground, a study of the prevailing winds, and of the possibility of establishing depots for the renewing of supplies or repairing damages are all being carefully made It should be a simple matter to find in the desert a level and open space from which the aeroplane that had descended for repairs or supplies might make the run that still seems to be the indispensable preliminary to the proper start of of every aeroplane yet invented. The aeronaut should learn to crouch like a bird and rise at once as it does with a light spring and calculated flap of wing So much has been done already, that no doubt this improvement will come in time.

THE name of Mr. Souter, Deputy Inspector General of Police, was erroneously omitted from our list of new C.I.E's.

IT is understood that Mr. Leslie Porter as Senior Civilian in the United Provinces, will act as Lieutenant Governor, when Sir John Hewett proceeds on leave in May.

THE nomination of officials and others to the Vicaroy's Legislative Council will shortly be made. The list is likely to include the Chief of the General Staff whose presence will be a material aid to the Commander-in-Chief.

MR. W. F. S. Perry has been appointed member of the Lieutenant Governor's Council of Burma, as a person having expert knowledge of the legislation proposed concerning Boilers and Prime Movers, the appointment being for six months only.

THE Punjab Budget for 1909-10 was submitted to Government on the 20th Dec. On the 3rd January at the first meeting of Punjab Legislative Council a Committee will be formed to consider the Budget.

THE Annual meeting of the All-India Muslim League will be held at Delhi on the 29th, 30th and 31st January. It is expected that His Highness the Aga Khan will preside

A HINDU deputation headed by the Maharaja of Durbhanga waited upon the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on Saturday noon at Government House, to present an address containing New Year's greetings to the representative of the King-Emperor.

IT is generally believed, says a Melbourne message, that Sir George Reid will be appointed High Commissioner in London. Up to date says the mail paper, 111,000 shillings have been contributed to the Million Shilling Fund which the Anti-Socialist Union is raising.

PROFESSOR Hilary Banerman has died at his residence in London after an illness of some weeks' duration.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BALKAN SECRETS.

Greek Crisis.

DANGERS IN THE NEAR EAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, DECEMBER 18.

THE libel action brought by fifty Croatian deputies against Dr. Friedjung is assuming unexpected dimensions. The Servian Head of Department, M. Spaljskovitch, and the Belgrade dramatic author, M. Odaritch, have wired that they intend coming to Vienna as for witnesses. It is also expected that the Servian Minister, M. Davidovitch, who is mentioned in the Protocols, will put in an appearance to give evidence.

At the commencement of Sunday's proceedings the new counsel who appears for M. Supilo, Dr. Rode, proposed the calling of a number of witnesses to prove that Baron Chlumetzky's evidence is unworthy of credence. Dr. Rode described the baron as an intriguing bad character, because he even suspected his former chief, the then Statthalter of Dalmatia General Rhonfeld, of treasonable propensities in favour of the Prince of Montenegro. Dr. Rode expressed his determination to prove that Baron Calumetzky has committed perjury here, but the president declared that he refused to allow such imputations on a witness. Dr. Benedict remarked that M. Supilo intended bringing forward laudatory witnesses as in the ancient Roman trials. Dr. Rode retaliated that Dr. Benedict had brought "calumnious slanderers" to Court.

The greater part of the hearing was occupied with the evidence of the Czech deputy Professor Masaryk. This professor enjoys a great reputation as a scientist and as a honest politician even among the Germans, and his depositions cannot fail to impress the jury. Professor Massryk said he had been twice to Belgrade personally to ascertain whether Dr. Friedjung's accusations against the "Slovenski Jug" and its leaders had any solid foundation.

Dr. Friedjung, said Professor Massryk, has declared this society to be a "secret league" and the centre of the agitation against Austria, and, further, that the confidential agents of the Servian Government supported it. After careful examination, I have come to the conclusion that such "central action" never existed, and that consequently all Dr. Friedjung's inferences and conclusions are false. One characteristic of the "Slovenski Jug" is that it is always in a state of financial embarrassment, and even of need.

A QUESTION OF BOMBS.

When Professor Masaryk spoke about the alleged finding of bombs at the "Slovenski Jug" several jurymen inquired very sharply where these bombs were taken to from Belgrade. Professor Masaryk replied that if bombs had been found in the "Slovenski Jug", which appeared to him doubtful, they would have been taken to Montenegro or Macedonia.

The president interrupted the witness, who referred to the statutes of the "Slovenski Jug" as "music of the future," by saying "That is not evidence. You have only to give us facts." Professor Masaryk replied: "Other witnesses here have brought forward no facts." (Laughter.)

The president then asked him whether he had expected, as a stranger in Belgrade, a confession that the 'Slovenski Jug" was a conspirators' league, to which Professor Masaryk answered: "I have many friends and pupils in Belgrade who would certainly have confided in to me. Besides this, I was accused in the Belgrade journals of being an Austrian spy.

The president observed that that would be a reason for refusing to confide secret matters to him. Professor Masaryk retorted that he had drawn his information from people who trusted him, and who would never have injured his reputation as a teacher and professor. "In my native land Austria," said Professor Masaryk "I have been stigmatised as a traitor. That may easily happen here."

The president remarked that Professor Masaryk had associated at Belgrade with the Minister M. Milovanovitch and asked whether he thought the Minister would dare to confess that the documents were authentic, and whether he thought the Minister would acknowledge the existence of a conspiracy.

Professor Masaryk said that if M. Milovanovitch solemnly declared in the Skupstina that the documents were false and if Count Aehrental did not contradict him, but remained silent, tacitly acknowledging it, then M. Milovanovitch spoke the truth. (Cheers from the audience.)

Dr. Benedict inquired whether this was evidence.

Professor Masaryk :

I may allow myself to form a judgment as to the falsity or truth of the documents as after many years study I had the courage to say to my people the Czechs, that the so-called 'Koniginhof document is false. I declare here that Dr Friedjung's documents are forged and that nothing is to be found in them except what any ordinary newspaper reader upon Balkan matters could say.

EXCITED SCENES.

Heated scenes now took place between Professor Masaryk and the two counsel and the excitement of the latter was increased when Professor Masaryk asserted that the phrases in Dr. Friedjung's documents relating to the sentimental lamentations upon the bands were never written by a politician and that the language rather resembled that of a gymnasium student. The president repeatedly requested Professor Masaryk not to make speeches. The professor closed with the words:

If two documents are false which is proved from the evidence of Professor Merkovitch the entire framework of Dr. Friedjung's accusations falls to pieces. All else is unnecessary and mourning cards can be issued for all the corpses to be carried away from the trial. (Great sensation.)

The president observed that this was not evidence, and Professor Masaryk then concluded his remarks.

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT.

Although it is only a fortnight before the end of the year the Parliaments in Austria and Hungary are still sitting, as in neither case have the estimates for the ensuing year been voted. This is due in Vienna as in Buda Pesth, to the obstructive tactics of the Slav parties. In the Hungarian capital the fraction which has separated itself from the Kossuthites, and which is captained by Herr von Justh, has notified that it will continue its campaign of obstruction when the Hungarian Parliament resumes its sittings on Monday next. In the Vienna Reichsrat the Slav parties have prevented the transaction of any business for months past and they demand that the Bienerth Cabinet shall be replaced by a Ministry equally divided between German and Slav members.

Since Wednesday affairs in the Reichsrat have taken an original turn. The Germans, Poles, and Socialists are determined to carry on the business of the House. They insist, in particular, that Parliamentary sanction shall be obtained for the commercial treaty with the Balkans. But this cannot be done before they have put an end to the obstruction of the Slavs. To effect this they have declared that the sitting of the House shall be permanent.

The parties, acting in agreement with the Government, have determined that this sitting shall, if necessary, continue without interruption until Christmas, and possibly until the New Year. In order to carry out this design all the members of the three parties have undertaken in writing to appear alternately in groups of 150, and to remain in the House day and night. At the same time the Ministers have organised permanent duty for themselves, and two members of the Cabinet will always be in attendance.

This arrangement came into force last night. Stormy scenes were witnessed. At eleven o'clock M. Kotlarz, a Czech deputy began to address the House in his native language. He spoke for thirteen hours without a break, reading whole books on such entertaining topics as sheep and horse breeding until two o'clock this afternoon.

According to the agreement of the triple union, he was not interrupted. It is hoped in this way that the strength of the Czechs and South Slavs will at last be exhausted. During the 'speech' of M. Kotlarz, the Union of Socialist Railwaymen made demonstrations compelling the police to interfere in order to prevent them from storming the House.

At one o'clock in the morning furious scenes were organised in the gallery against the obstinacy of the Czech orator. Some people shouted that such loquacity was scandalous, others observed "This is a pantomime, not a Parliament," while another group yelled "Men like these steal their salaries." Finally the President was compelled to have the galleries cleared.

When M. Kotlarz at last resolved to sit down his place was taken by another long-winded Czech named Spacek. Meanwhile, in the smaller rooms, some of the deputies slept, and others played cards, drank, and smoked. Breakfast was served at six o'clock to the 150 deputies who were on duty. At twelve o'clock M. Spacek, exhausted by nine hours' eloquence, resumed his seat, and was succeeded by M. Lioy, also a Czech, who intends to hold forth for at least ten hours. As there are 124 stronglunged Czech obstructionists, the fight promises to be a difficult one. It is supposed that the Government will end this disgraceful waste of time by a dissolution.

THE GREEK MILITARY LEAGUE.

Europe will learn with a sense of relief that the Greek crisis seems rapidly drawing to a close. The days of the Military League are numbered. The mode of its demise and the arrangements for the funeral have been already decided upon by the respectful but impatient heirs, and I have enjoyed the privilege of acquainting myself with both. The exact date of the involuntary demise will be determined by the rising of Parliament, provided always that the embarrassing problems of the Budget and finances do not cause the nation to sink deeper into the slough of despond.

The League is ripe for the reaper; its influence has waned enormously; the Court disregards its decisions and even the Cabinet, which it created and supported, is beginning to show its teeth. Yesterday, for instance, the president of the League, Colonel Tsorbas, had to despatch a sharp letter to the Premier, asking for the postponement of the trial of the naval mutineers, Lieutenant Typaldos and his comrades, but the request will be refused.

Within, the League is torn by domestic dissensions and personal jealousies, zealously fomented by friends of the former regime. Thus some members of the revolutionary committee are become the centres of pretty sections. Col. Tsorbas's indefatigable efforts have failed to impart a fruitful impulse to the political life of the country, because he is unsupported, by a fellowship grounded upon unselfish devotion to the interests of the nation. Colonel Tsorbas is still president, but the most formidable section of his forces are on the eve of secession.

The Greek navy, whose unanimity and determination I described a couple of months ago, is preparing not only to withdraw its support from the League, but to constitute a semi-independent camp which will assume the leadership and liquidate the crisis. The Leaguers would then be left in an unenviable plight analogous to the predicament in which the Court party found itself last August. Forfeiting the character of patriotic reformers, they would become mischievous criminals. By timely submission, however, which is now about to be tentatively mooted, they may ward off the harsh consequences of their courageous action, which success would have characterised as patriotism, but failure brandmarks as disloyalty.

A COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

The counter-revolutionists start from two cardinal postulates, the need of discipline in the army and navy and the need of integrity in the administration generally. It was the alarming corruption in public life that first aroused the indignation of the land and sea forces called the League into being and justified the reform programme and revolutionary methods. Officers who joined the movement solemnly undertook to compel the enactment of laws calculated to extirpate jobbery and corruption in public life but they did not pledge themselves to remain in the League until those measures had been applied. Consequently when Parliament rises after having entered those laws on the statute book they will have fully redeemed their pledge, and will be at liberty to quit the League. Nay they will be morally bound to break their connection with the League in order to uphold discipline in the army and navy.

In the Revolutionary Council downycheeked lieutenants sit, vote, and issue behests to captains and colonels. This intolerable topsy-turvydom may have been justifiable at the outset of the revolution, but not after the fulfilment of the programme. Henceforward inferior must obey their superiors implicitly.

King George by promoting Commodore Misoli to the grade of vice-admiral, has brought out the incongruity of these ball-fellow-well-met methods in sharp relief, for the vice-admiral cannot bow respectfully to beardless lieutenants and scrupulously carry out their behests. Therefore Admiral Misoli cannot possibly remain in the League. Analogous motives will oblige the entire corps of naval officers to resign their membership, and bring the League which can be called revolutionary only by courtesy, to an inglorious close.

The counter-revolutionists, however, offer what they consider an adequate guarantee that the reform laws shall be applied strictly, and integrity in public life rigorously, maintained. They will propose that the Ministers of the Navy and of War shall no longer be Parliamentary politicians but officers of high grades of their respective services, who, as Ministers, and therfore chiefs, are naturally entitled to obedience on the part of the rank and file. These competent spokesmen of the Army and Navy will exercise control over the acts of the Government protesting against abuses and adopting more drastic measures should the protests be unavailing.

Such is the programme of the counter-revolutionists, from which the King derived the buoyant optimism expressed in the interviews which he recently accorded to travelling journalists.

Meanwhile, however, the navy officers' scheme may be baulked by the Cabinet's failure to scrape together money enough for the needs of the Government. The Cabinet is plunged in a cauldron of difficulties. The Budget has been postponed from day to day and week to week, and even warm supporters of the Cabinet, like M. Theotokis, are growing impatient. The Finance Minister is bitterly censured by everybody, especially by the League, to whom he held out prospects which he is utterly unable to realise. Politicians set down his proposals for balancing the Budget by a sugar monopoly and a high excise duty on alcohol as fiscal illusions and dissolvents of public prosperity. It is believed that the Minister's own colleagues would gladly treat him as the sailors dealt with Jonah. What is certain is that the financial difficulties, which are welcomed by foreign peace-lovers as of good omen, will keep the door open to most undesirable surprises.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

A "Daily Telegraph" correspondent writing from Athens, on December 5, says : I have just returned from Crete, where I met men of every party, every rank, every profession. And in their resolve to stand out for union with Greece and to withstand every attempt at establishing autonomy on any basis they are unanimous. On this subject there are no two opinions. And although Crete is a little island, and its inhabitants, a mere handful of people, yet they can, it seems to me, effectually thwart every experiment the sewers may make in the direction of establishing Home Rule in the country. I have no hesitation in saying that no Cabinet formed under the auspices of the Powers or Turkey will be able to hold its own for one calendar month. That is one source of danger.

Another is this. Crete will draw Greece after her. When the writ for general elections to the Athens Chamber is issued the Cretans will elect representatives of their island and send them to the Greek capital. This they will do because they still consider their island as annexed to Greece. No one can bar the way against the Cretan deputies. The Greek Cabinet, whoever may be at its head, will not disallow them to enter the Parliament as representatives of Cretan constituencies. And then the Turks will ask for their innings. That is a second source of danger.

A third is this. The Military League in Greece is deeply dissatisfied with everything done hitherto and with its own self especially. This is as it ought to be. The League is keen to do something, having already spoken and written so much. It is preparing for war, and is acting on the supposition that war will break out this coming year. Hence the hurried purchase of armed cruisers and other signs of the times.

Lastly, the Turkish Committee and the Ottoman Government are anxious to have a safe little war that would enable them to win cheap some prestige and to hit hard the Greeks of the Ottoman Empire who pursue their own political ideals and hinder the realisation of those of the Turkish party.

Those are the main currents of Greco-Cretan and Turkish politics to-day. The cross-currents are innumerable. The Greek Parliament, for instance, is literally furrowed by parties and factions and sets. The present Cabinet, everyone assures me, is firm in the saddle, and will remain until the elections next October. That is the opinion of everybody without exception. I failed to find a man to speak otherwise. But non the less, my own view is that the present Premier will fall And if he does, the question of a dictatorship will have become urgent and the attitude of the King will become decisive for he has threatened to abdicate if constitutional Government is openly swerved from.

Considering all these things, I cannot help thinking that there will be trouble in South-Eastern Europe unless Turkey abandon Crete to Greece.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

FREE TRADE SECEDERS.

Ulstermen Active.

ANTI-HOME RULE FUND STARTED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

Sir H. Seymour King, Unionist Free Trader, speaking at Hull declared himself converted to Tariff Reform. The existing system of taxation, he said, had broken down.

Mr. Royle, a Liberal and a prominent lace manufacturer of Nottingham, has seceded and has been converted to Tariff Reform.

Dr. Macnamara in his Election Address favours a Navy adequate absolutely to ensure the protection of the Homeland and the Colonies.

The Conference of Labour leaders in London has unanimously declared for an alteration of the definition of Trades Unions as given by the House of Lords, so as to allow the Unions to engage in political activities.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

Lord Charles Beresford, speaking at Grimsby last night, asked Mr. Asquith whether it was not a fact that letters were being constantly received by the Admiralty from senior officers pointing out the inadequacy of the navy.

Mr. Lloyd-George, in a speech at the Queen's Hall, said that the Lords had rejected the budget because they feared the valuation of land. They knew that a trade boom was coming. Mr. Lloyd-George said that unemployment in the State of New York amounted to thirty per cent. as compared with seven per cent. in the United Kingdom, and he asked Mr. Balfour if he was prepared to pledge his honour that a Tariff here would not result in thirty per cent. of unemployment. The Chancellor concluded, "The time has come to declare that the land was not made for partridges but for peasants."

Suffragists frequently interrupted his speech. One threw a feeding tube which Mr. Loyd-George caught amid cries of "Well-caught".

Lord Crewe, speaking at Wisbech, said Lord Curzon was a valuable asset to the Liberals because he distinctly claimed, while others only hinted at, the absolute equality of the Lords and the Commons.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

The feature of the political campaign is that strenuous efforts are being made by the Ulster Unionists. The anti-Home Rule Special Fund amounts to £20,000 and hundreds of volunteers will speak in England, Scotland and Wales.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

Mr. Lloyd-George, in a speech at Reading, last night, said that the Government had allocated eighteen millions to social reform, but people would not be able to benefit by it till they swept the irresponsible hereditary obstructions out of existence.

DHINGRA'S CRIME.

Impudent Police Court Proceedings.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

The Commissioner of Police was summoned by an Indian at Bow Street to-day to show cause why he should not deliver up possession of revolvers, daggers and other property of the accusain Dhingra. The Magistrate asked the applicant if he claimed the property under a will or as administrator. The reply was in the negative and the summons was dismissed.

COAL STRIKE THREATENED IN DURHAM.

Dissatisfaction at the Eight Hours Act.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

Owing to dissatisfaction with the provisions of the Eight Hours Act, ten thousand miners in Northwest Durham will strike to-morrow.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Large Scheme for Reorganization.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

The Russian Duma has voted eleven millions sterling for the reorganisation of the army. The Official Reporter announced that a million would be required for this purpose in 1911 and another million in 1912. The changes will materially enhance the efficiency of the army.

THE NEW TURKISH VIZIER.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

Hakki Bey, Turkish Ambassador in Rome, has accepted the position of Grand Vizier.

NO HOME HONOURS LIST.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

No New Year honours have been announced, but a Dissolution list is expected.

THE SCOTTISH CHURCHES.

The "Wee Free" Claim.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

The report of the Scottish Churches' Commission, appointed to decide with regard to the claim of the "Wee Free" Churchmen to the property of the Free Church totalling over a million sterling, has been published. £466,451 is allotted to the "Wee Free" Churches and the remainder to the United Free Church. The Commissioners refer to a laborious and painful duty.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Large Sum Expected.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

A telegram to the *Times* from Peking states that the revenue from Customs in 1909 estimated in silver, is larger than any previous year except 1906. Provinces like Yunnan and Shansi, which have suppressed the cultivation of the poppy, show a noteworthy increase in prosperity.

CANADIAN FINANCE.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

Ottowa telegrams state that owing to the more favourable monetary outlook, the Finance Minister has decided to pay off £4,000,000 of the loan of 1885.

AMERICA AND THE FAR EAST.

Question of Naval Representation.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

Advices from Washington report that owing to the growing American interests in the Far East and the difficulty of administering the whole fleet as at present constituted, it has been decided to divide the Pacific fleet into an Asiatic and a Pacific fleet.

SIR HENRY COTTON'S HEALTH.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

Sir Henry Cotton is returning to convalescence.

THE AUSTRALIAN COAL STRIKE.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

Sydney telegrams state that there is no sign of a settlement. The south mine of Broken Hill is without coal and has been closed down rendering 1,100 persons idle.

SUPPOSED SUFFRAGETTE OUTRAGE.

Mr. John Burns the Victim.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

A woman, supposed to be a suffragette, entered Mr. Burns' Committee rooms at Battersea and endeavoured to throw some fluid over the papers. The clerk in charge was burned on the hand and forehead. The woman escaped on a bicycle.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

Declares War against the Steel Trust.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

The officers of the American Federation of Labour invite its million and a half members to subscribe to a fund to fight the Steel Trust which they stigmatise as the violator of laws and inimical to labour and to the country.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

England's Strong Batting.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

In the Test Match at Johannesburg the South Africans were all out in the first innings for 208 and at the close of play England had made 147 without the loss of a wicket.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

Wales Beats France.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

A Rugby football match between Wales and France has resulted in a win for the former by 49 points to 14.

ENGLISH REVENUE.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

The Revenue for the past quarter amounts to £32,879,675, being a decrease of £376,052 chiefly owing to a falling off in excise.

A SUCCESSFUL Garden Party was given at Lahore to those connected with the Exhibition, by the Lahore public, on Saturday evening.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

Punjabi Hindu Views.

THE NASIK MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 1.

A Hindu deputation waited on Sir Louis Dane to-day at noon headed up by the Maharaja of Durbhanga, and consisted of following fifteen persons, besides the Maharaja, Sir Protul Chandar Chatterjee, the Hon'ble Shedilal, the Hon'ble Harichand of Multan, the Hon'ble Sultan Singh of Delhi, Lalchand, Rai Bahadur Gangaram, C.I.E., Ramsaran Das, Rai Bahadur Harkishanlal, Rai Sahib Sukh Dyal, Bhaggat Ishawar Das, Gopal Chand, Roshanlal, Dharmdas Suri and Joti Parshad of Jagadari. The following address was read out on behalf of the deputation by the Maharaja of Durbhanga.

"We, the members of this deputation representing all sections of the Hindu population of this Province, beg leave to approach your Honour on the first day of the New Year and the anniversary of the assumption of Imperial dignity by Her late Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress Victoria of blessed memory, with felicitatious and best wishes for long life, health and prosperity of our Gracious Sovereign the King-Emperor Edward VII. We beg to assure your Honour of the deep and heartfelt loyalty of the Hindus of the Punjab and elsewhere to the British Crown and to express our utter abhorrence of the wicked and dastardly murder of Mr. Jackson and other similar crimes which have sullied the fair name of Indian people and our indignant repudiation of the principles of anarchism. Hindus have been distinguished by their reverence for sanctity of life, the horror of bloodshed and the devoted loyalty to their rulers and their religion strictly forbids propagation of such doctrine. We firmly believe that long continuance of British rule in India is ordained by divine decree which the puny efforts of a few demented men can never set aside. We hope that under Your Honour's able, just and sympathetic rule the Punjab will enter upon an area of industrial and economic prosperity and that its political advancement will be secured by reforms so liberally inaugurated by Government and that the regutations for new Councils modified to meet reasonable demands of Hindus will give universal satisfaction. In conclusion we beg your Honour to be good enough to convey our sentiment to our Gracious King Emperor."

In reply, the Lieutenant-Governor is reported to have said that mere lip expressions of abhorrence or newspaper articles were insufficient in the matter. Government expected practical co-operation with it of the leaders of the community in suppressing anarchism and acts of violence. It was to be regretted that the general masses do not often render the ready and prompt assistance to Government in tracing culprits that was expected of them. Those who were not with Government were the enemies of Government. Great responsibility rested on the leaders to help Government in suppressing irresponsible newspapers and societies. His Honour referred to the bravery displayed by Dr Lalkaka and the Maharaja of Burdwan and asked the leaders to emulate that spirit of co-operation.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 1.

The following have been nominated as members to the Punjab Legislative Council: Nawab Behram Khan, Lieut.-Col. Davies, Messrs. Diack, Fenton, Dongle, Godley, Gordon, Harichand Rai Bahadur, Messrs. Ker, Maclagan A. Meredith, Syed Mehdi Shah, Malik Mubarizkhan Tiwana, Mohamad Shaffi Khan Bahadur, Sardar Partab Singh, Sultan Singh, Sunder Singh Majithia and Tollinton. Five were returned by election including 3 Mahomedans for Municipalities, namely Khawaja Ahad Shah of Ludhiana, Yusaf Shah of Amritsar and Adamji Mamooji of Rawalpindi, the University returned Shadi Lal and the Chamber of Commerce returned Mr. Currie, President of the Chamber. In all there are seven Mahomedan Members, 4 nominated and 3 elected, while there are 3 Hindus, one elected and two nominated, including two Sikhs nominated. There are five Hindu members as against seven Mahomedan members.

MADRAS, JANUARY 1.

Rules for the discussion of the annual financial statement in the Madras Legislative Council have been issued. A salutary limitation is to be placed on the length of speeches that every resolution, if carried, shall have effect only as a recommendation to Government and that the President of the Council may at his discretion suspend any of the rules. The draft financial statement will be considered privately and informally by the Finance Committee between 20th and 27th January. The revised statement will be presented to the Council not later than 13th March and the discussion thereon will not be extended beyond three days.

A NEW NEWSPAPER FOR HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 2.

The first newspaper published in Hyderabad after twenty years was issued to-day, permission to publish having been accorded by the Supreme Government. Mr. Rod Cameron, the well known Secundarabad correspondent of several newspapers, whose graphic accounts of the Hyderabad floods, attracted much attention and whose full reports on military manœuvers are much appreciated in military circles. Mr. Cameron has been several years in Hyderabad and started the Hyderabad "Bulletin" to provide the latest telegraphic news of the Russo-Japanese war to the Hyderabad public. It appears to-day as a newspaper and the first issue, just out, has been very neatly got up and contains a mass of interesting local information.

BATHING FATALITY.

Mr. J. McLean Drowned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 2.

Mr. J. McLean, Assistant Engineer, Burma Oil Company, was drowned while bathing in a tank at the Company's Works yesterday morning.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE, late Chief Commissioner, Burma, arrived in Rangoon by ss. "Staffordshire" from home yesterday and will be the guest of the Lieut.-Governor, Burma, during his stay in Burma.

FLYING IN INDIA.

An Englishman's Invention.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

Regarding the biplane, it now transpires that the inventor of the machine is a young Englishman named DeBrunner, the proprietor of the Continental Motor Company of Bentink Street, and hails from Yarmouth. Mr. DeBrunner informed a representative of the Press yesterday afternoon that the machine is his own invention, and has not been copied from any of those flying in England and other countries, and has been so made, that should the machine go wrong, it will descent very softly, and not come down with a crash. Mr. DeBrunner has been engaged with this invention for some time past. He erected several small models which he flew from the Ochterlony monument and watched their descent, when some little defects were then disclosed. Mr. DeBrunner made a few additions to the models and was able to erect another in such a way that the machine would descend in a sloping fashion and would come gently to a standstill when once it touched the ground. From these models Mr. DeBrunner then built a model machine on a much larger scale, namely, 44 feet across and 42 feet in length, supported on three small wheels; the engine is a three and a half horse-power one and weighs about 80 pounds heavier than it really should be. With this machine Mr. DeBrunner tried an experiment on the Calcutta Maidan on Thursday afternoon.

THE THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, DECEMBER 31.

The Educational Conference in connection with the Theosophical Society Convention, was held this morning. Mrs. Besant being in the chair. The spacious hall was filled to overflowing. The chairman delivered a short speech in which she laid much stress on the education of Indian women and enjoined Indians to take up the work in all seriousness the question demands and pleaded the necessity of the training of Indian ladies as teachers to take up the work in place of European ladies, who were not expected to be as familiar with Indian ways and customs as the former. It is they who can train the young girls in Indian ways and turn them into educated Indian ladies rather than Anglicised ladies as the case at present. In referring to this, she said the Indian home is the citadel of the Indian nationality. The men have become Anglicised while the ladies have not. We ought to try to broaden the mind of the Indian mother and Indian wife and not to demoralise and de-spiritualise. She cited the example of the Hindu Girls' School at Benares where Indian ladies helped the teaching staff by coming at regular intervals and helping the girls in all kinds of work. She also suggested that under the present circumstances, aged educated Indians might be allowed to help in the training of girls much below the marriageable age. Various papers were read.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 31.

At the third day's sitting of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conferenae this afternoon, the following a resolution was passed:—

This Conference being unanimously of opinion that for the achievement of the ideal standard of advancement of all classes of Indian Mahommedans and of the community as a whole, it is essential that the Aligarh College be raised to the status of a University as soon as possible, and it is now high time that the whole community should undertake to raise sufficient funds to meet this national need. For the accomplishment of the object Mahomedan Talukdars and Zamindars should be requested kindly to consent to the payment of one pie per rupee of their income to be realised as a Mahomedan University cess along with the Government Revenue. A resolution was also passed for the establishment of a Mahomedan orphanage on a large scale in Burma for bringing up and properly educating helpless Mahomedans. The Conference closed to-night.

THE LINGAYET CONFERENCE.

Separate Electorate Desired.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELLARY, DECEMBER 31.

The fifth All-India Veerasaiva Mahasabha at Bellary yesterday passed the important resolution, praying that the British Government might be pleased to confer upon the Lingayet community the privilege of returning its own representatives to the Provincial and Imperial Councils by election as in the case of the Mahomedan community; and that three seats might be reserved in the Madras and Bombay Councils as the Lingayets are overwhelming in numbers, besides being intelligent and prosperous. It was further resolved that Government be requested to reserve two seats in the Imperial Council for representatives of the community, with a prayer that until this privilege is granted the said number of qualified gentlemen of the community be kindly nominated by Government. A similar request was made to the Government of the Maharaja of Mysore to nominate at least one member of the community to the Mysore Legislative Council.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Puran Singh is appointed temporarily Assistant Forest Chemist.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major P. B. Haig, I.M.S., is posted as Agency Surgeon in Bhopal.

Lieut.-Colonel H E. Drake Brockman, I.M.S., becomes Agency Surgeon in Bhaghelkhand.

Captain C. M. Goodbody, I.M.S., is appointed Agency Surgeon, Alwar.

Mr. L. W. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department, is granted leave for five weeks and Mr. E. B. Howell officiates.

Mr. C. L. Bidie, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, is appointed to be Superintendent of Railway Police in Mysore.

PROCLAMATION DAY.

Parade on the Maidan.

THE Proclamation Parade of the regular troops in the Garrison was held in the Esplanade Maidan on the morning of New Year Day, it being the anniversary day of the assumption, by the English Sovereign, of the title of the Kaiser-i-Hind. The troops marched to the General Parade ground in summer clothing, with their respective bands and regimental colours to take up their positions. It being known to the public that the soldiers of the King-Emperor were going to perform this state ceremonial on Proclamation Day, a number of people were present and bordered the Maidan. The troops included in the field state were: the Naval Brigade, Blue Jackets and Marines from the gun-boats of the East Indies Squadron in Bombay Harbour, four companies of the Royal Garrison Artillery, Gloucestershire Regiment and 116th Mahrattas.

Major-General J. C. Swaun commanded the Brigade, and immediately the first bugle note sounded the troops fired a "feu de joie" with fine continuity. After firing bayonets the line came to the slope and game the "General Salute," the massed bands stationed in the rear playing the National Anthem. "Three Cheers" were then called for by the Officer Commanding and the troops responded lustily. After standing at ease and picking up their cartridges the Brigade formed quarter column on leading companies of Battalions and formed up for the march past the saluting base in column, where Rear-Admiral Edmond J. W. Slade, M.V.O., Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron, took the salute. All ranks went by with great steadiness, the dressing being excellent, and as the Naval Brigade walked past in the van to the tune of "A Life on the Ocean Wave" the spectators gave them a cheer. This display completed the morning's parade, and the troops returned to barracks. At twelve noon a Royal Salute of 21 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery.

Saturday being the commemoration of Proclamation Day, the Government as well as merchant vessels in the harbour were dressed with flags and bunting in honour of the occasion. Flags were also flying at the Secretariat, the Foreign Consulates, the Sailors' Home and several other public buildings in the Fort.

SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 2

The Proclamation Parade held on the maidan this morning, the whole parade being lined with thousands of spectators. Many notables were present in the enclosure, including the Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, the Residency Staff, H. E the Minister and several Hyderabad nobles. The troops in full dress presented a fine spectacle and the whole programme was carried out with precision. Major General Sir James Wolfe Murray who was in Command arrived with his staff and gave the signal to commence firing the "feu de joie" by the infantry. The royal salute was given, and the National Anthem was then played, and cheers led by the G.O.C. for King. The troops then marched past in the following order:—G. Battery, R. H. A., 13th Hussars, 29th Lancers, 33rd Cavalry, first and second Imperial Service Lancers, 10 Brigade, R. F. A. Cheshires, Sherwood Foresters, 95 R.I. 97 B.I., 87 C.I., 61st Pioneers, 2nd Rajputs, 96th Berar Cavalry in squadrons. The Infantry who were in column of double companies marched past His Excellency, Commanders, First Brigade-Colonel T. H. Hardy, Second Colonel W G. H Stirling, Staff Colonel C. W. Watts, Major J. C Denniston, Captain G. M. Lee, Major S. W. King, D. A. A. G.

RADHANPUR.

RADHANPUR, JANUARY 1.

The Proclamation Day Parade was held at Radhanpur this morning in the presence of the Administrator, Mr. Koreishi Bhayats Amins, state officials and a large crowd of spectators on the parade ground. All the State forces took part in the review and a salute of thirty-one guns was fired with a "feu-de-joie." Three cheers were called for His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor by Mr. Koreishi which were lustily responded to and the proceedings terminated with the march past, the band playing the National Anthem.

NANDOD.

NANDOD, JANUARY 1.

A Parade in honour of Proclamation Day was held this morning under orders from His Highness the Maharana Chhatrasinghji, Raja of Rajpipla who is out in camp. A salute of 31 guns was fired with a "feu-de-joie" and three hearty cheers were given by the troops on parade and all present for His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor.

LORD MINTO'S HEALTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 2.

The Viceroy has shaken off the mild attack of fever he had off and on of late and is now attending all public functions. His Excellency presided over the State dinner on New Year day, which was attended by heads of all departments, as also the Maharajas of Cooch Behar and Idar, and Sir R. Paget.

DEATH OF MISS CROPLEY.

Theory of Murder not Proved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 31.

A "post mortem" on the body of Miss Cropley was held this morning and a certificate granted that death was due to natural causes and that there were no signs of violence. Deceased's heart was found to be fatty and in a degenerated condition, and the theory is that she died in consequence of shock, seeing burglars in the house at night, for undoubtedly burglary had been committed.

MUJHAYL BRAHMAN CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 2.

The Mujhayl (Military) Brahman Conference met at Amritsar and has passed a resolution to the effect that in future the ladies of the community be requested to join and take part in the deliberations of the Conference.

THE Congress delegates have nearly all left Lahore, being well satisfied with the arrangements made for their comfort by Lala Harkishenlal, the energetic Chairman of the Reception Committee.

DR. Kingdom of Heavitree, Exeter, who is regarded as the oldest Freemason in the world, has just celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday.

THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

Bombay Recipients.

THE HON. SIR NARAYEN GANESH CHANDAVARKAR.

As a lawyer of great ability and a man of culture as an earnest social and political reformer, and an educationist of high aspirations this new Knight has made a name for himself. His very successful career ought to be an example and an encouragement to many of the rising young Indians. Descended from a respectable, but not an influential or wealthy family, Sir Narayen enjoys a position in Bombay which many may well envy, a position due to his undoubted abilities as a writer and speaker, and the force of his singularly high character. His conception of the duties of an enlightened citizen is high, which he has invariably tried to realise in his own person. With a rare courage of his convictions, he has freely given expression to his views, social, political, and educational. He is known for his moderation of views, and has little or no sympathy with those who indulge in making all sorts of reckless statements against the Government. All who have the privilege of friendship with him can testify to his warmth of affection, to his unswerving integrity of purpose and action, to his simple and entire devotion to his duties, both public and private, and to the ready sympathy which he always gives to those who might need it without any distinction of caste or creed or colour. Since the death of the late lamented Mr. Justice Telang, Bombay could boast of few public men whose writings and speeches were instinct with the same moral force, thrilling with the same popular sympathy, and glowing throughout with the same oratorical power, but it may be said, without exaggeration, that in Sir N.G. Chandavarkar a fit successor has been found to that eminent scholar, who was an ornament of the Bombay University. Sir Narayen always speaks with the voice of reason and good-sense, and what strikes one most is the suavity of his character, the classic purity of his expressions, both in speech and writing and in truth he is a man of great refinement and culture. The one thing that has endeared him to an ever-increasing circle of friends and admirers is his independence of character, which has brought him in the first rank of social reformers in the Hindu community. He is one of those who honestly believe that if social reform were not to precede political reform, it should at least go hand in hand, and in laying down that maxim he was at one with the late Mr. Justice Telang whose constant companion and associate in all public matters he was.

The new Hindu Knight was born in Honaver, in Kanara, in 1855, and received his early education in the English school in that district. In 1869 he came to Bombay, and in January, 1873, he joined the Elphinstone College where he had a brilliant academic career, having carried away the Rajah of Dhar prize, and another prize for an essay on "English Monasteries and their Dissolution." In 1877 he took the degree of B. A. in the first class, and won the James Taylor Prize, a success for which he was appointed Junior Dakshina Fellow. Dr. Wordsworth, then Principal of the College, was most favourably impressed with his moral character and abilities, and in a certificate granted by him to his pupil, he said that Mr. Chandavarkar was "remarkably painstaking and industrious," that "his original compositions were very distinctly above the average merit," and that he is "a person of considerable literary culture, but singularly free from presumption or vanity." It was about this time that there was formed between Dr. Wordsworth and Mr. Chandavarkar an acquaintance which gradually ripened into friendship. He always interested himself in his doings and had the satisfaction of seeing Mr. Chandavarkar, before he left India for good, established in Bombay as a good lawyer and a useful, zealous and respected citizen. Soon after leaving College, Mr. Chandavarkar was appointed in 1878, to edit the English columns of the "Indu Prakash," which he did with marked success till 1889, the paper having acquired the reputation of a first-class journal under his editorship. In the year 1881 he took the LL.B. degree in the first class, carrying the Arnould Scholarship for the highest number of marks obtained by him in the paper on Hindu Law, and was in due course enrolled as a Pleader of the High Court, where he has had a most successful career. He had tempting offers of employment more than once, but he preferred to continue a free man. In 1885 the different Presidencies, in view of the then coming elections, resolved to send to England delegates with a view to enlighten English electors on matters Indian, and awaken among them a sympathy for, and an interest in, our concerns. Bombay selected Mr. Chandavarkar for the purpose; and as events proved, a better man could not have been selected. Unaccustomed as he was to this kind of work, he addressed English audiences with an ability that was scarcely anticipated even by his own friends. Whenever he spoke he was listened to with pleasure and attention. Soon after his return to India, Mr. Chandavarkar published an interesting pamphlet, in which he described his impressions of the political activities of Englishmen on the eve of an election. The pamphlet is as interesting for the matter contained in it as for its very simple and vigorous English. He has not confined his activity to the political problems affecting this country. He is a zealous social reformer, who has always expressed in the most distinct language his disapprobation of the listlessness of his countrymen in matters social. During the agitation in connection with the Age of Consent Act, he was one of those who, in spite of popular clamour, courageously pointed out the justice of the measure, and in a pamphlet of singular vigour he historically reviewed the past policy of Government as justifying legislative interference in social matters when they affected the well-being of the whole nation. His best speech was delivered in 1886 at a public meeting, convened for the purpose of establishing a branch in Bombay of the Lady Dufferin Fund Association for giving medical relief to Indian women, when the Governor, Lord Reay, presided. That speech at once marked him out to be a capital platform speaker. The Lord Bishop of Bombay, who followed him, pronounced it to be exceedingly able and suggestive. His subsequent public utterances have more than maintained his reputation as a platform speaker which he established for himself on this occasion. His public utterances included a speech on "Justice for India," delivered before a meeting held in October 1885 at Westbourne Park Chapel in Paddington, the late Mr. W. Digby in the chair. Another speech was on the proposed constitution of the Legislative Councils, delivered before the second Indian Congress held at Calcutta in December, 1886, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji presiding. Another speech was "India's Gratitude to the Electors of Central Finsbury," delivered before a public meeting held in the Town Hall in July 1892 to commemorate the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as a member of Parliament, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., presiding.

The new Knight has been the life and soul of the Bombay Prarathna Samaj and of the Students' Brotherhood before both of which bodies he has frequently delivered able addresses on useful topics and has done much to elevate the character of both as civilizing influences of a high order. In 1896, Sir Narayen presided at the anniversary of the Madras Hindu Social Reform Association, when he delivered an address which was much appreciated. He presided at the Provincial Conference held at Karachi the same year, and his address to that assembly was a model of moderation and deep thought. In July 1897, he was nominated an additional member of the Legislative Council as a representative of the Bombay University; and the selection was approved by all classes in the Presidency. In December 1900, he presided at the Indian Congress held in Lucknow and delivered an address that was remarkable for its moderation and sound good sense. In January 1901, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade on leave, Sir Narayen was appointed to act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court and the appointment was hailed with satisfaction on all sides. It was confirmed two months later. From February to March 1902, he was placed on special duty as a local member of the Indian University Commission. In June last year, Sir Narayen officiated as Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court during the absence on leave of Sir Basil Scott and has since been discharging the duties of a Judge of the Court. His Excellency the Governor appointed him Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University in succession to the Hon. Mr. Selby, and renewed the appointment last month.

SIR DORABJI JAMSHEDJI TATA.

It must be conceded that the new Parsi Knight's beneafctions and the more munificent benefactions of his late father entitle him to the highest distinction which the State can bestow upon him. In honouring Sir Dorabji, Government have honoured the memory of the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata, one of India's greatest sons, of whom any country in the world might well be proud. He strenuously refused all honours in his life-time; and the Government have exercised a very wise discretion by bestowing a substantial distinction upon his eldest son, Sir Dorabji. The younger son, Mr. Ratton J. Tata, has lately been distinguishing himself by making the munificent donation of Rs. 25,000 to the funds for the Transvaal Indians, to the fund for sending an Indian Cricket team to England, and to other funds. But for the earnest and laudable desire of both brothers, and their unflagging labours in the execution of their father's gift of thirty-three lakhs of rupees, the great Institute of Science would scarcely have come into existence in this country. Both brothers have also been loyally carrying out their father's wishes in regard to the Empress, the Central India, and other mills, which he started at Nagpur in the Central Provinces, the project of working the extensive and rich iron ores in the Chanda District in the Central Provinces, in the hope of providing a fairly large indigenous production of steel; and in other projects calculated to promote the general welfare of this country.

MR. R. E. ENTHOVEN, C. I. E.

Mr. Enthoven, Secretary to Government in the General, Educational, Marine, Ecclesiastical departments, has been made a C. I. E. Joining the service in December 1880, he was placed under the Collector of Belgaum to learn the routine of official business and worked at Dharwar and Belgaum until May 1894, when he was brought to Bombay and placed in charge as Inspector of Factories. In August 1895, he was appointed Collector and Magistrate and Chief Inspector of Factories in Bombay. From December 1895 to the end of January 1896, Mr. Enthoven was sent on deputation to Calcutta in connection with Factory legislation. For a few months in the latter year, he was transferred to Bombay and worked as Assistant Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, and Chief Inspector of Factories. For a few days in 1899, we find him discharging the duties of chief plague authority in Nasik. In December of the same year, he was again brought to Bombay and officiated as extra Under-Secretary to Government in charge of the Famine department. Mr. Entheven subsequently served under the Government of India as a member of the committee on Industrial Schools. From November, 1902 to February, 1903, he rendered valuable service as Superintendent of Census and as Superintendent in charge of the revision of the Imperial Gazetteer. From July to October 1903, his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce department; and he was in additional charge of the office of Superintendent of Ethnography. In May 1906, Mr. Enthoven was appointed to officiate as Director of Land Records, Inspector General of Registration, Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and Superintendent of the Ethnographical Survey in Poona. In November 1906, he was again transferred to Bombay to officiate as Secretary to Government in the General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical departments, and Superintendent of the Ethnographical Survey in addition. Since April 1909, Mr. Enthoven has been doing excellent work as Secretary to Government in the General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical departments; and well deserved the distinction which has now been conferred upon him.

MR. W. L. B. SOUTER, C.I.E.

Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Deputy Inspector General of Police in Bombay, son of the late Sir Frank Souter who made an honourable name amongst us as Commissioner of Police, has also been made a C.I.E., not merely for the great public services of his father, but for personal worth and ability. He comes from Cheltenham College; and having been born in February 1865, joined the service in June 1884 as Deputy Registrar, Bombay High Court, Original Side. In January 1885, he was attached as police probationer in the office of the Commissioner of Police. He subsequently worked as District and Assistant Superintendent of Police in Ratnagiri, Khandesh, and Kolaba; and was placed on special duty in Kathiawad from May to November, 1888. Having been promoted to the grade of Superintendent of Police, Mr. Souter's services were transferred to the Dhrangadra State from September 1892 to January 1895. On return to this country from long leave in November 1903, Mr. Souter was appointed Deputy Superintendent of Police in Kathiawad. In October 1905, he was brought to Bombay as Deputy Commissioner of Police, and from December 1905 to December 1906, officiated as Commissioner of Police in Bombay. From May to August 1907, Mr. Souter's services were lent to the Government of India, Home Department, for employment as officiating Deputy Director, Criminal Intelligence department. His excellent work has now been recognised by his being honoured as a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

MR. H. V. COBB, C.I.E.

Mr. H. V. Cobb, Resident at Baroda, is an M. A., LL. B., of Trinity College, Cambridge; and although ostensibly understood to join the service in November 1886, was permitted to remain another year in England with a view to graduating in honours at the University of Cambridge. On his arrival in this country in January 1887, he was sent to work at Tanjore, S. Arcot, and the Nilgiris, and held charge of the Collectorate of Nilgiris in April 1889. In August 1893, we find him transferred from Madras to Mysore, where he did valuable work as Political Agent, Assistant Resident and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. Having worked for a time at Trichinopoly as Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkari, Mr. Cobb reverted in 1895 to Mysore and Coorg as Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. In November 1896, we find him transferred to Ajmer as Political Agent, Assistant Commissioner and Registrar of Assurances. For about a month from December 1898 to January 1899, Mr. Cobb was placed on special duty under the Government of India, Foreign Department. In the latter month, he was transferred to Calcutta as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department. In the month following, he was transferred to Kashmere as Assistant Resident, and was thence transferred in December 1900 to Jaipur as Political Agent and Resident. Here he worked zealously till May 1902, when he was promoted to the post of Resident. In April 1904, Mr. Cobb was doing excellent work as Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana and soon after at Gwalior. For a month from September to October 1906, he officiated as Resident and Agent to the Governor General in Central India in addition to his own duties as Resident at Gwalior. On his return to this country from long leave in March 1908, he was placed on special duty in Rajputana, and held charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Bikaner in addition to his own duties fro[illegible] May to September 1908. Mr. Cobb was again placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Foreign Department from January to April 1909, and was placed on special duty as Resident at Baroda.

THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR TO GOVERNMENT.

Saiyid Shums-ud-Din Saiyid Mian Kadri, Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay, whose many good qualities are appreciated by all visitors to Government House on State occasions, has been made a Khan Bahadur. Mr. Kadri is a B.A. of the Bombay University, and a Fellow of it also. Joining the service in December 1885, he held non-gazetted appointments in the educational department in the Ahmedabad, Bombay, and Broach districts from December 1885 to May 1897. In the latter month he was sent to Surat as Deputy Collector under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service on probation, and was confirmed in the appointment in September 1900, doing duty as District Deputy Collector at Surat. He subsequently served at Ahmedabad in a similar capacity and as Native Assistant to the Commissioner, N. D. In July 1906, Mr. Kadri was appointed Oriental Translator to Government. His sweet presence, civility and general camaraderie make him an agreeable gentleman to be in communication with.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 2.

The New Year's Honours to Burma are for services rendered in the following ways:—

Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I., for his arduous work as Home Member: Mr. N. G. Cholmeley, C.S.I., for being one of the most successful district and divisional administrators in Burma; J. M. Law, C.I.E., for his long and admirable service as police officer. The two Kaiser-i-Hind medals are, one to Maung Kyi who has spent much on works of public utility in the Kyaukse district and the other to Mrs. Stevens for works of charity in Kengtung.

GOVERNMENT AND THE UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The issue of your paper on New Year's day contained an appreciative leader upon the sound, practical, and penetrating minute of Professor J. M. Dastur, as a member of the Committee of the Senate of the University of Bombay, appointed to consider the proposals of Government for overhauling the curricula of University training. Our popular and sympathetic Governor has put the Presidency under the deepest debt of gratitude. His activities have been manifold, but perhaps none will be of more profound importance and more lasting effects than his courageous attempt to improve the manner of imparting higher education to the sons of the Presidency. The traducers of Government and the inane carpers must find something sinister in every step of the Government, even if it be in the direction of removing the most crying scandal, the ugliest cancer, in our midst. We shall take it the Government are keen upon this subject because they find the present day miscalled education begets monstrosities, that lust after notoriety,—which is but one step from reputation—and mischief. Yet who, amongst us Indians, who have seen the fruits of the noxious tree of knowledge, sown and watered by the existing Bombay University, can help sympathising, yes, giving our whole-hearted assistance to the Government in ridding us of these blasting products? The University was under the complete dominance for years past of the precocious self-styled genuises, who hold the Indian National Congress—for which I have thorough going respect—under thraldom! That they failed dismally and even disastrously in lending the least help towards the solution of this subject of the most vital importance to the Indian nation—their education, may not be gainsaid. May be being the sons of the University, they doted on it and hugged its unbearable, unnatural, and tragic blemishes. It is a blessing that the clear unbiassed eyes of Government are directed towards discovering these taints, for, to say that the present system is rotten to the core is to put the matter mildly. The University has been grinding out of promising youths all originality, open-mindedness, sincerity, earnestness and love of ideals. And no greater calamity can befal a country, when in return for all the parents' toils and money, the citizens' endeavours to aid the progress of the younger generation, only "the dangerous little learning" is being imparted to those who will in the next generation come to the fore as the helmsmen of the society's barge!

Professor Dastur has done rare service to the public by his out-spokenness. I believe, it has been generally recognized by all sane-minded Indians, who have had anything to do with the Bombay University, that the holding of public examinations of the present sort and by persons appointed in the current fashion, must be first put a stop to, if the right sort of culture is to be the desideratum. What shall we say of the presumption of examiners who profess to be able to test a student's two years' labour upon a subject, by a written paper, setting about a dozen or two questions, which, as if by a miracle is expected to be done justice to in a three hours' time or less! Does it not look like neck or nothing, an attempt at exemplification with a vengeance, that the East is not slow moving? Again there seems to be a consensus of opinion upon the point of the utter unfitness of the pretentious Professors of the various colleges, who are dull, apathetic, unprogressive, and utterly blind to the best interests of themselves and their pupils, in the great majority of cases. Where do we hear, as we always ought to, the young aspirants to knowledge speaking enthusiastically, lovingly and reverentially of the devoted guides, like a Professor Macmillan, a Professor Snarp, a Professor Bain, a Father Hamilton, a Father Haan, a Professor Scott? There is imbecility on the teacher's side, followed by a degeneration on the pupil's side, leading in the long run, to indolence in post-graduate times, aimlessness and overweening self-conceit. The professional line, no doubt, is being neglected. Raw youths or unsympathetic foreigners are imported, though fresh from the University, in preference to native talent, which is invidiously passed over, and thus steadily destroyed. Frothy political excitement holds sway over the unbalanced mind of the University man here, and quiet but perfect self-sacrifice in the direction of insellectual guidance to the rising generation is really too pure, too noble and high an ideal to appeal to men half educated by their cruel "alma mater." Again, the Professors are hampered by the University forcing them to make the pupils strain to the bursting point their cramming faculty. No time remains for cool and solid discussions, when stupidly enough a vast number of books as well as subjects is expected to be understood, grasped and mastered in a year's time, even by the fresh Matriculate! This is tyranny of the most intolerable kind, culminating in the enslavement of the young mind and its train. You can never expect a love of knowledge out of pupils, who have had their jaded memories flagged day after day and year in and year out for a long course of years. When this compulsory slaving is done with by scrapin,; ignominiously and fearfully through the frightful bugbears of examinations, most of the graduates take final leave of serious books, as though they were the deadliest ogres. Is there any wonder? It is like trying to make men religious, by making them afraid of God "nolens volens" and putting them to the rack or flaying them or consigning them to the flames, for kindling love of Him in man's heart! The first principle of nature is violated. You cannot make men love true and pure learning, when your curricula only make their heads ache and curse the grind. They must be considered the most hard-hearted enemies of the young students, who could have given their consent to such an abominable torture. Last, but not least, the heart and the higher susceptibilities of the young student are not only left wholly uncared for, with a sort of criminal negligence, but the entire drift of to-day's education is so perfectly materialistic, unmoral and unidealistic that it is leading men of the University to base selfishness, irreverence for their elders, their scriptures, and their traditions, neglect of the commonest ties of love and friendship and faithfulness in and outside the family, the most vulgar ideals of club life, speculation, pelf and 'the bubble reputation,' supreme indifference to the higher problems of life, and an amazing amount of slothfulness, which takes in other's thoughts, without making any effort to think out for itself on any subject, social, political, moral or religious. It is the University that has taught men to read stifling, pernicious and fulsome trash, and it is the University that has failed in its duty to train them to distinguish between the wholesome and the deleterious, the real and the false, the low and the pure, the ever-fleeting and the ever-lasting. The sooner we begin to hammer nails in its coffin, the earlier shall we have an enlightened, self-respecting, progressive, enterprising and contended race of sturdy Indians.—Yours, etc.,

FAREDUN K. DADACHANJI.

Belleville, Jan. 1.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

73rd Carnatic Infantry—Major A. H. Allenby, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. London, appointed Commandant. Dated 13th December.

On completion of his tenure of appointment as Deputy Judge Advocate General, Southern Army, Colonel R. F. H. Anderson, Indian Army, is granted one year's leave in and out of India from the 20th December.

The United States now possesses a new town, named after President Taft. The new town is situated in Kansas, and its population at the present time is three, all telegraph operators. In a week or two a blacksmith's shop will be built and after that will come a bank, a general store, a church, and several other buildings. The town is the idea of three farmers, who met when President Taft's train had to stop at a siding to let another train pass. After talking the matter over with each other, they had a meeting with officials of the Santa Fe, who agreed to build a depot, and then the farmers agreed to start the town.

INDIA AND TARIFF REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR:—According to the report of the Master of Elibank's recent speech at Currie w ich appears in your issue of to-day, the Under Secretary of State for India has been putting his foot into it with a vengeance. He first tells his Mid-Lothian constituents that India is such a free trade country that she....."even penalises her home industries by the imposition of excise duties on cotton, really for the advantages of Lancashire." A great many honest people have recognised and admitted this awkward fact before, but we have not so far had a Secretary of State with sufficient courage to blurt out the truth.

The second awkward admission made by the Master of Elibank was that if Tariff Reform were undertaken in England, India might want a little Tariff Reform on her own account in the shape of import duties on cotton goods, and then what would become of Lancashire? This is splendid. It does not seem to have occurred to the Master of Elibank that all the world including Britain's own Colonies have already imposed import tariffs, not only against Lancashire but also against every other manufacturing county of the United Kingdom. The effects of this policy are ignored, but it is admitted that if one more portion of the British Empire were to impose duties against Great Britain, it would be a bad look-out for Lancashire. The Master of Elibank's argument comes to this, England must not dream of reforming her tariff because India might wanted to do the same. It would be very unpleasant if India wanted to impose a tariff against England the same as other countries do. England must accept the hostile fiscal policy of the whole world (except India) lying down in case India wakes up and wants to join in the universal game of "downing" the British! This is a fine policy! What is British statesmanship coming to? Yours etc.

M. DE P. WEBB.

CHRISTMAS POLO AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 2.

The Final in the Christmas Polo Tournament took place yesterday. The 10th Hussars beat the 12th Lancers. The former had the better of the game all through and scored 8 goals against 2.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 1.

The disturbance affecting Persia, yesterday appears to be passing through Afghanistan giving thick cloud in Baluchistan, but no precipitation being reported. It is likely to affect the weather in the plains of Upper India. Seoni and Sibsagar had light falls of rain.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to prevail generally.

SIMLA, JANUARY 2.

The weather is disturbed in the central parts of the country and light rain fallen at Seoni. The feeble depression which gave cloud in Baluchistan yesterday, caused very light precipitation there which is now affecting Kashmir.

Forecaste.—Light local precipitation in Kashmir and thunder showers within the area defined by Nagpur, Cawnpur, Patna and Ranchi.

Earthquake Report.—Earthquake is recorded yesterday at Simla at 16-53 from the approximate distance East 1,500 miles.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Theran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st January 1910.

(Difference in Longisude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	nil	nil	.....	nil	...
Teheran ...	2	12	55 p.m.	1	45
Suez	2	13	10 p.m.	0	32

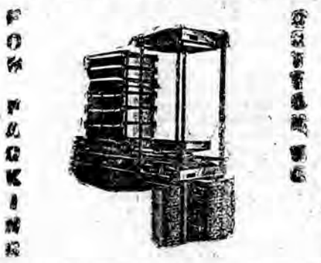
NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, without additional charge (19-11-09).

Communication with Persian offices Ahvaz and Mohammereh interrupted. Telegrams being posted from Borazjoon (11-11-09.)

Cable Obock Vjibouti restored. (29-12-09).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (28-12-09).



SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Third Extra Meeting.

THERE was a very full programme for the Third Extra Meeting at Mahaluxmi on New Year's Day, but one could not call it any more than a moderate day's sport. One was surprised to see a small attendance, but no doubt New Year social functions kept away a great many people, who will be seen at later meetings. At the same time, quite a large proportion of these who attended were ladies and the lawns were as gay an appearance as ever. The weather unfortunately was distinctly warm for the beginning of January, and proved somewhat trying during a long programme of eight races.

There were six events on the card, but the Newcomers' Plate and the Desert Plate were so well filled that each of them had to be run in two sections. The meeting opened with the first half of the Newcomers' Plate, which turned out a good field of sixteen runners. From a strange lot of races the public picked out Khandalla as their choice and Mr. Syed Rashid's horse with Evans up did not disappoint them, winning comfortably at five to two. In the second half of the same event, another favourite came home in Mr. Heath's Zaeed also steered by Evans, Mr. Newton's Crown coming in second a length away. Crown made a better race of it than it would appear from the distance, dividing him from the winner, and is a promising runner which should be worth watching. The next event was the first section of the Desert Plate. Mr. Goculdass' representative was made favourite at 5 to 2 against, but he failed to get into the first three, and honours went to Nishan who won a close race from Zari by a neck.

In spite of an additional handicap of 10lbs since the last meeting, T. M. S. was expected to score again in the New Year Plate, although Not Yet also received a good deal of support. Expectations in both quarters were upset by the outsider Milner II, who ran a bad second to T. M. S. at the last meeting. It was a very hot race, Milner II beating Not Yet by a neck only, and the same margin divided the latter from T. M. S. Milner II ran at the nice price of eight to one, and the race was also notable for a pretty scoop on the totalizator, which paid on the winner Rs. 441. For the Moderate Plate, the next event, Dhafer on the strength of the form he showed in the Arab Trial Plate, a fortnight ago, was made favourite at six to four. However he was passed by no less than three others, and first place was taken by another eight to 1 chance, Thaboor. This time the totalizator paid Rs. 195. In the Selling Plate, Brown rode an exciting race on Zamorin, the favourite, and brought home an evens chance by a head only; Sabaktakin, an other favourite, scored in the Little Maiden at the same price and also with Brown up, but this time the jockey did not win it so closely, and went past the post with half a length to spare. The final race, the second section of the Desert Plate, saw an odds on favourite winning again by the close margin of a neck. This was Brown's third consecutive win.

The punters once more found plenty of winners but it was not such a bad day for the bookmakers as the meeting which preceded it. They at least had two outsiders, on which to recover something.

Details:—

NEW COMERS' PLATE (Divided)—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr Syed Rashid's Khandalla, 8st 9lbs.....Evans 1
Mr A S Oomer's Prince Rudolph, 8st 12lbs
Heeroo 2
Mr M Goculdass' Padsha, 9st 11b ...W Kaesen 3

ALSO RAN.—Mr Haji Mahomed's Prosperity (9st 11b) Forster; Messrs Adam Mirza Ahmed and A S Oomer's Great Warrior (8st 12lbs) Manley; Mr A M Mana's Phaleron (8st 12lbs) Zammil; Mr Ali bin Talib's Tubeok (8st 12lbs) Native; Mr Ebrahim Hajimy's Independent (8st 12lbs) Mujeed; Mr S A Wahed's Suspense (8st 9lbs) P Brown; Mr Tahar Yunis' Reaper (8st 3lbs) Etul; Mr Heath's Mohundiz (8st 3lbs) Native: Mr Ali bin Talib's Jamaud (8st) Native; Mr Newton's Nasibdar (8st) Yusuf; Mr Ahmad Hazemy's Fado (7st 11lbs) Hazza; Mr Abdul Rehman Dakhil's Siberia (7st 5lbs) Ahmed; and Mr Ebrahim Mana's White Knight (6st 13lbs) Abdoola.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Padsha; 5 to 2 Khandala; 8 to 1 Phaleron, Mohundiz and Nasibdar; 10 to 1 and larger odds the others.

THE RACE.—Prince Rudolph led from the start and held his advantage for a long distance. Khandala, however, was never very far away and coming up rapidly near the stand won by three-quarters of a length. Half a length divided the second and third. Fado who was fourth was also half a length behind Padsha. Time—56 4-5 secs.

Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.

The totalisator paid Rs. 29-8 for a win and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 15-8 for places.

NEWCOMERS' PLATE. (Divided second heat)—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr. Heath's Zaeed, 8st. 12lbs .....Evans 1
Mr. Newton's Crown, 7st. 11lbs.....Mujeed 2
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Golden Measure, 8st 3lbs.
Hazza 3

ALSO RAN.—Mr. Bamfylde's St. Anthony, (9st. 11b.) P. Brown; Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Valens (8st. 12lbs.) Native; Mr. Haji Mahomed Dilaver (8st. 12lbs) Nama; Mr. Abdoola Mahalla's Prince Foote (8st. 9lbs.) Native; Mr. A. S. Oomer's Temptation (8st 9lbs) Heeroo; Mr. M Goculdas' Prince Charlie (8st. 9lbs.) W Kaeson; Mr. Haji Ali Khaderi's Marib (8st 9lbs.) Forster; Mr. A. Rahimtoola's Zebra (8st. 9lbs). Yusseff; Mr. Pitt's Adept (8st 3lbs) Manley; Mr. A.K. Hajibhoy's Towfeek (8st.) Native; Mr. Mufak's Kafoor (7st. 8lbs.) Abdoola; Mr. M. Nusserwanjee's Nowarroz (7st. 5lbs.) Etul.

BETTING:—Evens, Zaeed; 4 to 1 against Prince Charlie; 6 to 1 Zibra; 8 to 1 Crown; 8 to 1 Golden Measure; and 8 and upwards the others.

THE RACE:—Zaeed was always in front from the start into the straight. Crown came up well at the stand and won by a length. Half a length between second and third. Time—56 3-5 secs.

Winner trained by Oomerkhan.

The totalizator paid Rs. 18 for a win, and on places Rs. 13, Rs. 22 and Rs. 74.

THE DESERT PLATE. (Divided)—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Tahar Unis' Nishan, 8st 8lbs .....Brown 1
Mr Heath's Zari, 8st 11lbs.....Abbas 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Afreed, 8st 7lbs.....Shaw 3

ALSO RAN:—Mr. M. Goculdas' Maimoon (9st.) W. Kaeson; Mr. George's Corrector (8st. 13lbs) Drew; Mr. A. W. Essa's Fairfield (8st 11lbs) Heroo; Mr. Hoossin Obayed's Yacoot (8st. 10lbs) Evans; Mr. Newton's Burtho (8st. 10lbs.) Yusuf; Mr. Willis' M. V. O. (8st. 7lbs) Coomber; Mr. A Mahomed's Sinclair (8st. 3lbs.) Spencer; Mr. Sahi bin Mahomed's Grey Morn II (8st. 11b.) Abdoola; and Mr. Gold's Prime Minister (8st.) Manley.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Yacoot; 5 to 2 Maimoon; 3 to 1 Nishan; 4 to 1 Prime Minister; 5 to 1 Corrector and Zari; and 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Nishan early took the lead and in the straight had about half a length to spare with the rest of the field following in a bunch, Zari and Afreed then drew out but just failed to catch the leader. Nishan won by a neck with half a length dividing the second and third. Time.—1 min. 9 2-5secs.

The totalisator paid on a win Rs. 47 and on places Rs. 19-8, Rs. 31-8 and Rs, 20-8.

NEW YEAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomer's Milner II, 8st 9lbs.....Heeroo 1
Mr J B's Not Yet, 8st 5lbs .....Shaw 2
Mr M Goculdass' T M S 9st 12lbs.....W Kaeson 3

ALSO RAN.—Mr N B Tirvadeker's Alruna; (9st.) P Brown; and Mr Dawson's Rosewater (7st 3lbs.) Majeed.

BETTING.—6 to 4 on T M S; 2 to 1 against Not Yet; 3 to 1 Alruna; 8 to 1 Milner II; and 20 to 1 Rosewater.

THE RACE.—T M S was first away with Not Yet following, and held his advantage to the straight. There Not Yet and Milner came up and in a fine finish the outsider won by a neck. A neck divided second and third. Time—1 min 16 secs.

Winner trained by Owner.

The totalizator paid on a win Rs. 441 and on places Rs. 73 and Rs. 21.

MODERATE PLATE.—Distance about one mile.

Mr Newton's Thaboor, 8st 2lbs.....Mujeed 1
Mr Ebrahim Mana's Lapwing, 7st 8lbs.....Hazza 2
Mr Heath's Colaba, 8st 6lbs .....Abbas 3

ALSO RAN.—Mr. Hoossin Obsyed's Dhafer (9st 13lbs) Evans; Mr. R. R. S' Devon (9st 2lbs) Browne; Mr. D. Runchordass' Spearmint (9-t) Nama; Mr. Newton's Hades (8st 12lbs) Yusuf; Mr. Ali bin Talib's Babil (8st 9lbs) Shaw; Mr. A. Mistry's Sun (8st 9lbs) Coomber; Mr. A. Mahomed's Silvermine (8st 9lbs) Forster; Mr. Mufak's Shaweuis (8st 2lbs) Abdoola; and Mr. M. Goculdas' Reese (7st 11lbs) Kaeson.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Dhafer; 4 to 1 Devon; 5 to 1 Colaba; 6 to 1 Babil; 7 to 1 Silvermine; and 8 to 1 and over the others.

THE RACE.—Spearmint, Colaba and Thaboor were in the first flight with Dhafar well up. These four made the running most of the way, and Thaboor, who was never far behind, came home at the finish by three-quarters of a length. Lapwing and Colaba had a big race for second place, the former getting only a head in front. Dhafer was fourth, half a length from Colaba. Time—1 min 54 5-4 secs.

Winner trained by Said bin Mahomed.

The totalizator paid Rs. 195 on the win, and Rs. 41, Rs. 61 and Rs. 19-8 on places.

SELLING PLATE.—Distance about one mile.

Mr Beg's Zamorin, 8st 10lbs .....Brown 1
Mr Syed Rashid's Hoodaib, 7st 10lbs...Heeroo 2
Mr Haji Sale's Waziristan, 7st 13lbs ...Mujeed 3

ALSO RAN.—Mr. Newton's Lofan (9st 2lbs) Yusuf; Mr. W. S. Clarke's Tunis (8st 13lbs) Manley; Messrs. A. R. and A. A. Ameer's Arab Lord (8st 8lbs) Aodoola; Mr. Aga Mirza's Bend Or (8st 3lbs) Kamoo; and Mr. D. Ranchordass' Well Done (7st 3lbs) Coomber.

BETTING.—Evens, Zamorin; 4 to 1 against Hoodalo, Lofan and Well Done; 6 to 1 Tunis; 8 to 1 Waziristan; and 10 to 1 Bend Or, and Arab Lord.

THE RACE.—Waziristan and Lofan led in a the straight out here the favourite made up a lot of ground. Hoodalo running level with him left Waziristan out of it, and Zamorin got the race on the post by a head. Three quarters of a length divided the second and third. Time.—1 min. 55 1-5secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

The totalizator paid Rs. 27 8 on the win and Rs. 14-8, Rs. 19 8 and Rs. 23 on places.

LITTLE MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed's Sabaktakin, 8st .....Brown 1
Mr. A. Mahomed's Injabukh, 8st 9lbs ...Spencer 2
Mr. R. S. Forage's Royal Realm 8st 12lbs Manley 3

ALSO RAN.—Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Gloraltar (8st 12lbs) Heeroo; Mr. G. D. Dsera's Matheran 8st 12lbs) Forster; Mr. A. Rehman's Arnica (8st 9lbs) Mujeed; Mr. A. K. Readymoney's Young Achilles (8st 9lbs) Evans; Mr. Yussuf Sheriff's Lieutenant (8st 9lbs) Oliver; Mr Ahmed Mana's Tamim (8st 6lbs) Hazza; Mr Newton's Young Anaiza (8st 6lbs, Yesuf; Mr D Ranenordass' Muslim (8st 6lbs) Coomber; and Mr Nasir Abdoola's Collector (8st) Etul.

BETTING.—Evens Sabaktakin; 3 to 1 against Young Achilles; 6 to 1 Tamim; and 10 to 1 and over the others.

THE RACE.—Young Achilles was well ahead at four furlongs and made the running into the straight. Subaktakin and Injaukh came up and Sabaktakin won a good race by half a length. A length between second and third. Time—1 min. 10 2-5secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE DESERT PLATE.—(Divided—Second half) Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Beg's Creditor, 8st 12lbs.....Brown
Mr Haji Ali Sabak's Shanwar, 7st 13lbs... Evans 21
Mr Newton's Chenan, 7st 6lbs.....Mujeed 3

ALSO RAN.—Mr W S Clarke's Mumbra (8st 9lbs) Manley; Mr A S Oomer's Rajput (8st 4lbs) Heeroo; Mr M Goculdass' Vedas (8st 2lbs) Kaeson; Mr Dara Cowasjee's Gafal (7st 13lbs) Etul; Mr Heath's Plassy (7st 4lbs) Abbas; and Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's Antica (7st 4lbs) Kanoo.

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Creditor; 3 to 1 against Shanwar; 5 to 1 Vedas; 6 to 1 Rajput and Plassy; and 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Chechan led the way from Vedas to the straight. There they reversed positions, but nearing the post Creditor nipped by, and won by a neck. Time—1 min. 8 1-5secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

The totalizator paid Rs. 23-8 on the win, and Rs 15, Rs 14-8 and Rs 19 on places.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE Bombay hounds have ushered in the New Year in most excellent fashion and provided two days' hunting which would be very difficult to beat. The Master had kindly arranged a bye-day for New Year's Day, the venue being Jackal Hill where a small select field of thirteen followers were out, the dance at the Yacht Club evidently being responsible for the small gathering. Hounds moved off from the meet a few minutes before 7 o'clock. The morning was fresher than has been the case latterly, but there was only a slight dew. A jackal was found in the Chuckla groves which ran over the lane and across the end of the Bomanwadi Valley to the Andheri road, where the pack was at fault. A long cast back towards the woods was successful and hounds spoke to the line again over Pereira's Hill; the jackal was then viewed across the road, below the bungalows, heading up the sandy cart track, sarcastically called Park Lane by a former resident of a dwelling to which it leads. Taking the best possible line through this close country where there are ugly patches of barbed-wire for the unwary, the jackal led out into the open grasslands. A perfect gallop followed with the pack streaming ahead in full cry over the pick of the Goregaum woodlands country; up and down the undulating slopes, over the dried up shallow water courses and on until at length the jungle is reached. Here the insufficiency of the early morning dew was felt and after vainly hunting him over the well known jungle-clad hill to the left of Vehar the rascal made good his escape.

It had been a really splendid run and was deservedly described as the "run of the season;" yet it could not retain this title for very long as the second day provided a hunt which will be long remembered as one of the finest that has taken place over the Salsette country.

Hounds met on the Parade ground of the Barracks at Wakola and a large field was present in response to the kind invitation of the Colonel and Officers of the Regiment. It is now some years since a meet has taken place in that direction and hacking up the Cantonment Road in the early morning there was considerable speculation amongst members as to what line a customer from the adjoining coverts would take. None could have anticipated the ideal hunt that followed, for hounds finding just beside the nullah on the right of the cart track to Sahar, opened the proceedings by travelling nearly the whole length of last year's point to point course. When a stretch of country is selected for the Annual Races, it can be assumed to be representative of the best to be found and this jackal also appeared to be matching his speed against the times recorded at last year's meeting as a well known member of the Hunt would have related "it was necessary to simply sit down in the saddle and ride." With a great burst of music the pack went flying over a few well banked paddy fields on to a little stretch of grass-land and then down the whole length of paddy bunds parallel to the big nullah, leaving Sahar village on the left. Working slightly left-handed without the semblance of a check, this stout jackal continued his course down the familiar cart track that runs from Sahar to Marole, past the spot where a fallen palm tree lay across the path earlier in the season, then slightly left past the tank full of weeds into which the whole pack in their eagerness ran at full speed some weeks ago, over the walled enclosure by the pipe and out on to the Andheri road beside the Gypsy encampment there. Without a pause hounds cross the road and the field were treated to another perfect gallop up the Grange bunds; the pace must have been a bit too hot for the fugitive as he dived into the bushes on the left of the paddy fields and attempted to evade his pursuers in the mango tope. Hounds chased him up on the well known path that runs along the ridge, then down the other side over the aloes hedge, over the two hills that lie between that and the railway and finally rushed him over the embankment into the woodland country beyond. Luckily there was a convenient railway-crossing near at hand for the field and hurrying through the woods hounds were found to have driven their quarry on to Gilbert Hill, the big landmark, the other side of the Railway beyond Andheri. Round this hill the pack hustled their quarry until they succeeded in dislodging him, but eventually when close to the Varsova Road he sought sanctuary in a drain. Hounds here needed the assistance of the hunt staff, but the jackal effected a miraculous escape and dashed away with the pack close on his brush to yet another haven of refuge on Andheri Hill. But his tactics availed him nothing and amidst great excitement the rascal was extricated from the earth to where he had run to ground and hounds duly received their reward.

Easily the pick of the runs this season this great hunt must compare very favourably with the record days of past seasons, both in the excellent work done by hounds and the perfection of country traversed. After the trophies of the chase had been appropriately awarded a move was made for the barracks at Wakola, where Colonel Hazelgrove and Officers were "At Home" to members.

There will be yet another bye-day to-morrow, the meet taking place at Jackal Hill (Andheri Station) when it is hoped the pack may again be able to try conclusions with their New Year's day customer.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

ALL through this season the races have been sailed in very light breezes, and last Saturday was no exception to this rule. So light indeed was the wind that the courses for "B" and "C" classes had both to be shortened.

The ship's boats race at 3-15 p.m. only provided three competitors, all from R. I. M. S. "Hardinge." Two of them got away fairly soon after the gun, but the third cutter which came up from the wrong side of the line, took some 4 or 5 minutes to go about and was late. The first cutter easily won coming in 23 minutes ahead of the 3rd cutter.

In "A" class four boats started. Eileen IV was last over the line and sacrificed her chances of winning. Turquoise and Isca gave up, Melody just securing the 1st prize by 48 seconds' margin on her handicap.

The mark boat was not shifted for "B" class and the starting line consequently lay in the direction of mark buoy in place of being at right angles to it. Erin took advantage of this and started by the mark boat, thus securing a lead of the length of the starting line. However, she gained little as she was promptly blanketted on the way to the first mark and passed eventually by both Pixie and Trixie on the beat home. Pixie went free, Trixie pinched and Erin steered a middle course.

Pixie standing on well up harbour made the Committee Vessel in one beard. Erin put about when north of Middle Ground and passing in front of Trixie ran across to someway north of the Dolphin and then made the Committee Vessel in the Port tack, but to her disappointment Trixie who had kept higher up the harbour passed her on the starboard tack and sut her out. Pixie secured first prize as usual.

The Tomtit class race was won by Mavourneen, Valkyrie taking the "C" Class handicap prize with Weewin 2nd and Clutha 3rd.

"A" CLASS RACE—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire ...	... R H H Hopkins and Maj. Mafer, R E		Did not start.	
Turquoise...	... J. W. Stokes and F.J. Preston...		Gave up.	
Melody.....	... J B K Macbeth...		6 15 21	2 27 11
Eileen IV...	... J. C. Watson ...		5 57 29	2 27 59
Isca	... E Faulkner		Gave up.	

Course: Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock, thence to Mark Buoy, leaving both to Port, thence to Committee Vessel to starboard, thence to North Karanja Buoy to Port, thence to Committee Vessel. Distance 11 42 miles. Wind W. N. W. Strength light. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

1st Prize won by Melody.

Eileen IV. saves entrance fee.

"B" CLASS RACE.—Sailed at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of arrival H. M. S	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Trixie	2 10	Officers Gloucester Regt...	5 37 51	1 55 41
Pixie	Scr.	E Y. Watson and J E Aspinwal.	5 29 26	1 49 26
Lylie	...	R. G. Monteath.	Did not start.	
Erin	2 36	Col Mead	5 38 24	1 55 48

Course: Committee Vessel to Mark Buoy, thence to Committee Vessel leaving both to starboard, thence to North Karanja Buoy to Port, thence to Committee Vessel. Distance 9·70 miles. W.N.W. Strength light. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

1st Prize won by Pixie.

Course shortened at first round 5·2 miles.

"C" CLASS RACE.—Sailed at 3-50 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Coralie ...	4 1	B Thomas.....	6 9 31	2 15 30
Maud	1 9	Officers R.E...	5 59 26	2 8 19
Mavourneen.	1 43	NewmanTaylor	5 53 41	2 1 58
Clutha.....	Scr.	J. J. Welch. ...	5 57 9	2 7 9
Lapwing...	4 1	C. N. Moberly.	6 3 13	2 9 12
Valkyrie ...	4 1	R. Walker.....	5 54 19	2 0 18
Curlew.....	2 18	C. A. Wordsworth	6 9 5	2 16 47
Sitara	5 45	J. E Needham..	Did not start.	
Jean.....	10 55	B. C. Reade. ...	do.	
MarieLouise.	6 19	K. MacIver ...	6 4 23	2 8 4
Weewin ...	2 18	L.C. Hopecroft.	5 57 49	2 5 31

Course: Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock, thence to Mark Buoy, leaving both to Port, thence to Committee vessel to starboard, thence to South Troopship Buoy to Middle Ground Buoy leaving both to Port, thence to Committee Vessel. Distance 8·76 miles. Wind W. N. W. Strength light. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

1st prize won by Valkyrie.
2nd prize won by Weewin.
3rd prize won by Clutha.
Tomtit Class Prize Mavourneen.
Marie Louise saves entrance fee.
Course shortened at first round 6·92.

SHIP'S BOAT RACE,—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
1st Cutter ...	Scr	R. I. M. S. Hardinge ...	6 16 58	3 1 58
2nd do ...	3 6	do.	6 40 17	3 22 11
3rd do ...	4 1	do.	6 39 52	3 20 51

Course; Committee Vessel to North Karanja to Port, thence to Middle Ground Buoy to starboard, thence to Tucker Beacon to Port, thence to Committee Vessel. Distance 7·76 miles. Wind W. N. W. Strength light. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

1st Prize won by 1st Cutter.

CALCUTTA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 2.

The Annual Horse Show came off to-day and most of the prizes were keenly contested for, but in several classes the entries were decidedly poor while the judging was made rather difficult in some classes owing to many exhibits being of the same standard. The winners are as follows:—

(Horses) Single Harness Horses 15 hands or over—H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Ewing King.

Class 2 over 14·2 and under Mr. J. M. Rococanachi's Lady Grey.

(Hunters) Heavy weight—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's Mary 1, Mr. Alfred Tosh's Starbeck 2.

Light weight—Mr. Scaramang's Manser 1,

Ladies Hacks, Mrs. D. E. Myers' Napier 1, Capt J. W. Barrett's Golden Oriel 2, Mrs. Lamond Walker's Master John 3.

Over 14·2 and under 15 hands—Mr. R. G. Bates' Mermaid 1, Mr. Norman McLeods Romulus. 2.

14·2 and under—Major F. A. Smith's Bandy Leg 1, Captain J. W. Darrett's Kilkenny 2.

Polo Ponies—Mr. W. T. Miles' Dairyman 1, Capt. J. W. Barett's Nonsuch 2. Maharaja Sahib of Kishengarh's All Gold 3.

THE CEYLON CRICKET TEAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 31.

Ceylon completed its innings for 309. Mr. Goodman's total should read 101 at the call of time. Madras had lost 9 wickets for 121 runs. Play will be continued to-morrow.

MADRAS, JANUARY 1.

Ceylon won the match here by four wickets. They thus won all three matches in which they engaged, a sure indication that they were the better team.

Madras was dismissed for 127 this morning and followed on and at lunch time had compiled 195 for the loss of six wickets. Stephenson made 54.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TROUSSEAUX FOR FRENCH WOMEN.

Paris has been greatly obsessed with the question of weddings lately; so writes a lady correspondent. As a matter of fact, December seems as popular as though it were really the heart of the summer season, when the choosing of trousseau garments on long, light afternoons and evenings is as pleasant a pastime as any woman can wish to have, and when colours can be matched and daring alliances planned out without having to trust to the fickle deceptions of electricity. A French dressmaker throws herself heart and soul into the business of selecting pretty things for a prospective bride. Nothing is too trifling, from the wedding gown itself to the bebe ribbon she elects to thread through the garment and the monogram which is worked daintily in one corner. Where the lingerie is concerned, a new design for a cache corset or a princess petticoat is as important as

BY THE WAY.

GREEK IRREGULAR REVERBERATIONS.

It was in the autumn of 1904 that the Greek bands first began to plunder and slay in Macedonia. They had some provocation then. Bulgarians had spread over the face of that unfortunate country, compelling the inhabitants by threats and dire object-lessons to forsake their Greek nationality and become Bulgarians. Since the rise to power of the Young Turks Bulgarian raids have absolutely stopped, chiefly as a result of the strict justice meted out to all nationalities. The Macedonian Greeks, on the other hand, have never ceased to give trouble they grumbled because they had no votes for the first Turkish Parliament: not being landowners, they paid no taxes, and therefore necessarily had no vote. They have done their best to stop the growth of the sentiment of nationality in Albania, fearing —and quite rightly—that it would damage their influence. Now a large band, evidently engineered, like all the others, from Athens, has invaded Macedonia. We hope they will be taught a signal lesson, especially if this is the first-fruits of the dictatorship of the Military League. Confidence may be placed in the Turks who are marching against them. As the correspondent of "The Standard" at Hodeida, in Arabia, says: "The Constitution has altered the character of the Turkish soldier. Instead of the mutinous, sullen conscript of former years, I find a national soldier, keen and well drilled."

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING ESQ.

A writer in the "Daily Chronicle" cites the sad case of the gentleman who, owing, we presume, to some defect of appearance or deportment, has recently had to complain that a certain fellow cannot be prevailed upon to address him as Blank Esquire, employing instead the form Mr. Blank. The exact connotation and denotation of the term "Esq." is hard to determine. Some people are, of course, born, "Esq." others achieve it; but so coveted is it that nobody can be said to have it thrust upon him. It is welcome everywhere. All the same, we can comfort this victim of a snobbish tradesman says the St. James Budget by assuring him that Mister or Master has credentials not at all infereior to Esq. According to Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes," the duties of Esquires were very varied and not always elegant. For instance, we should choose to be Mister any day of the week in preference to being the "carving esquire who stood in the hall, carved the different dishes, and distributed them." Still, nowadays Esq-nests (or is it Esq.-hood?) does not entail such jobs upon its possessor. Indeed, a legally rated Esquire, is exempt from certain troublesome jury duties. But in a truly democratic country the American all-Mister system would prevail. In England the aristocracy, whether of blood or cash, is separated from the rest of the population by this form of address. The former, like young Lochinvar, has "crossed the Esk River."

GILBERTIAN.

Good Captain Reece, commander of the Mantelpiece, has—dear, kind soul though he was—been altogether eclipsed by the prison authorities in Switzerland. Now, the last fifty years has few better tendencies to its credit than the more humane treatment meted out to criminals; but, after all, prison is, or should be prison. Stone walls, no doubt, do not a prison make, but that is no reason for fitting out their interior as an hotel when what is wanted is a resting-place for convicts. The Swiss, as we know, are a homely nation and they may like to think of the prisoners wandering, unattended and with fingers intertwined, down grassy meads and bud-bordered paths but they must forgive other Europeans if they wait to see how the experiment works before turning Alp-wards again. At present the convicts stroll forth in the morning, idle or earn money, as it pleases them, till the evening and then reassemble in the restaurant. Whether the meals are table d'hote or a la carte we do not know, but we imagine the latter. The other day some foolish criminals escaped (or, rather, wandered forth) into the cruel struggling world. They soon returned, though it is true they were subjected to a homily from the governor of the gaol. Worse still, one grasping "blackleg" attempted to remain in the neighbourhood after he had been discharged in the hope of keeping his situation. We are glad to learn this was immediately checked.

THE PITY OF IT.

The "Daily Mail" reports the death of that famous rogue and vagabond Ross Raymond, convict, naval officer, reporter, editor, soldier of fortune and a hundred things besides. After disappearing from a Chicago newspaper when his salary account was overdrawn, he was lost sight of for a while, until he suddenly furnished his former manager with a truthful and graphic account of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, at which he had been present. For this he would take no payment, regarding it as a settlement of his debt. It was latter that his career of fraud began in earnest. He represented himself to Mr. Chamberlain as a New Jersey orchid-farmer, to Stratford-on-Avon as a nephew of Mr. Childs, benefactor of that town, to the Hotel Bristol, Paris, as courier of the Khedive, to Birmingham as George Augustus Sala, to Visconsin as an English colonel. So brilliant were his gifts, however that when not in gaol he could always obtain employment, and once was put in charge of a Philadelphian newspaper. His life was crowded, but the misery he caused himself and his family should make the most humdrum satisfied with his lot.

THE FIRST HINDU TEMPLE IN AMERICA.

The first Hindu Temple in the Western Continent now occupies a prominent site in San Francisco. It was dedicated in April 1908, and was erected under the auspices of the Ramakrishna Mission, Behir-Math. Although of modest dimensions, it has a pronounced architectural style, having been designed after the Taj Mahal and after the famous temple at Benares. It is, in fact, a combination of Hindu temple, Christian church, Mohammedan mosque, and Indian monastery. The votaries at the temple are said to be all American citizens.

THE OXFORD UNION.

Considerable structural changes and extensions are about to be carried out at the Oxford Union Society's premises, and it will be at least a year before they are completed. The Union has now some 20,000 life members on its books, and the demands on its accommodation are ever increasing. The work now to be undertaken will include an addition to the library which Deane and Woodward designed in 1856 for a debating-hall, and which contains the Arthurian frescoes, now faded and almost indistinguishable; which Rossetti, William Morris, Arthur Hughes, Val Prinsep and other pre-Raphaelite enthusiasts painted. It is said that when Prinsep, a stranger to Oxford, arrived and told the cabman to drive to the Union, he was taken to the workhouse. It is impossible to imagine an Oxford cabman making a similar blunder in these days.

OXFORD UNION PEERS.

It may be of interest to supplement our note on Oxford and Cambridge peers by calling attention to the fact that six ex-presidents of the Oxford Union took part in the great debate—namely, Viscount Milner (1876), Viscount Midleton (187-), Lord Curzon (1880), the Archbishop of York (1884), Lord Ampthill (1891), and Earl Beauchamp (1893). Dr. Lang's career at the Union was particularly remarkable, in that he was elected to the presidency before he had completed his second year at the University, and that when he was nominated no other candidate could be found to run against him. Another speaker, Lord Stanmore, was president of the Cambridge Union in 1849. It may further be noted that the proposer of the Grand Remonstrance in the Commons, Mr. Asquith, also occupied the chair of the Union at Oxford.

[B]

AGES OF CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

The dissolution will make the career of Mr. Lloyd George as Chancellor of the Exchequer one of the shortest of recent times. It is interesting to note that he is the third youngest Chancellor over a long course of years. Lord Randolph Churchill was thirty-seven when he took the post and the leadership of the Commons in 1886. Mr. Austen Chamberlain became Chancellor at the age of forty, while Gladstone was forty-three. The ages of other Chancellors on taking office—all the senior of Mr. Lloyd George, who was born in 1863—are as follows: Sir M. Hicks Beach, forty-eight; Mr. Childers, fifty-five; Sir Stafford Northcote, fifty-six; Sir W. Harcourt, fifty-nine; and Mr. Ritchie, sixty-four Mr. Asquith was fifty-three when he took the Chancellorship to which Mr. Lloyd George succeeded.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

CHINESE WILD SILK.

According to Virgil the ancient Chinese combed silk from the trees. And while the ordinary silk is prepared from silkworms fed artificially on mulberry leaves, there is also a "wild silk" obtained from a dwarf oak tree. A description of this "wild silk" is given in a recent number of "Cosmos." Under the curious name of "water eel," a certain amount of this is sent to the silk manufacturing centres of Lyons and Avignon. Some is also sent to America to be used in making the stuff known as "radjah." Owing to its great toughness this "wild silk" is also used in making the coverings for balloons. The silk is made from a very common variety of the oak silkworm, which feeds on the leaves of a dwarf wild oak. This tree grows in the hilly districts of the Ho-Nan, Suchwan, and Kweichou.

METHOD OF PRODUCTION.

The cocoons are gathered from the trees, and hung up in long festoons in a place sheltered from the sun. They are then brought into a room heated by a stove where they are kept for about twenty days. At the end of this time the moths emerge, and are allowed to lay their eggs in palm-leaf baskets. Each female lays some sixty eggs, each about ten times as large as that of the mulberry silkworm. When the worms are hatched they are taken to the oak woods. They feed there for two months, and then spin their cocoons. In another week the silk is gathered again. At Suchwan a coarse material is made by spinning the threads from twenty cocoons together, and a finer one at Kweichou by taking eight threads.

THE LAST OF THE BEAGLE.

In an interesting letter to "Nature," Toyozi Noda, writing from Japan, traces the ultimate fate of a part of the Beagle, the vessel in which Darwin made his famous voyage. The vessel, to the regret of many men of science, had been lost slight of. But now, as the result of careful inquiries by the Japanese geographer Shigetaka Shiga, its ultimate fate has been ascertained. The Beagle, it appears, was sold in Japan, and under the name of the Kenko-Maru was used as a training-ship in Tokio. In 1889 it was sold again, this time to the proprietor of a shipbuilding yard. It was broken up, and although the cabin was preserved for three years, it was afterwards lost sight of. Finally, a part of the ribs of the famous vessel was found being used as a stand for stones, piled up near the temple of Suitengu.

SPHERICAL PEARLS.

Writing in "Science" on Dr. Nishikawa, whose recent death is announced, Professor Bashford refers to this Japanese savant's remarkable discovery of a process of making perfectly spherical pearls. The usual pearl, owing to the method of growth, is only hemispherical. Dr. Nishikawa was a member of the Imperial Fisheries Bureau in Tokio, and during the last ten years of his life made a special study of pearl production. As a result pearl oysters which had secreted spherical pearls were recently exhibited at the University of Tokio.

FROM SWEDEN TO DENMARK.

One of the modern triumphs of electricity is the conveyance of power for long distances from the source where it is generated. This is well exemplified in the Falls of Niagara. The transmission of power across the sea from one country to another is one of the most recent developments. "La Nature" describes how power generated in Norway is transmitted across the straits for use in Denmark. Near the city of Helsingborg in Sweden the river Lagne forms a fall of 109 yards, which, by means of dydro-electric plant, is made to produce electricity. A submarine cable across the straits (three miles wide) conveys this power to Helsingore (Elsinore) in Denmark, where it is used.

OXYGEN FOR ENTOMBED MINERS.

An invention which promises to be of considerable service to the victims of explosions and other mining disasters is announced from America. It is the work of a Mr. Clarence Hall, and consists of an easily portable apparatus for supplying oxygen to be inhaled by the miner when smoke or poisonous gases render ordinary respiration dangerous or impossible. It is claimed that by its use respiration can be carried on in the densest smoke, or in an atmosphere devoid of oxygen for half an hour. This should give the miner time to escape to a safer region. The apparatus is small enough to be easily slipped into the coat pocket. It consists of an upper chamber containing water, and a lower compartment with sodium peroxide. On touching a stopcock the water gains access to the sodium and oxygen is generated. The gas is cooled by passing through the water, and reaches the mouth and nose by means of a mask. The new invention is described in the "Scientific American."

ADMINISTERING RADIUM EMANATIONS.

It was shown some two years ago by Rutherford that charcoal made from cocoanuts absorbs, radium emanations at ordinary temperatures, and retains them for a considerable time. And recently according to the "Scientific American," Dr. Shober, of Philadelphia, has made practical use of this especially for internal administrations of radio-activity. Previous attempts to use water as a vehicle failed. It is found that cocoanut charcoal has 200 or 300 times the absorptive power of water and that it can be administered internally with perfect safety. It retains its activity for at least three weeks.

INSECT NEW TO SCIENCE.

A note in "Country Life" calls attention to the interesting discovery by Mr. Esson, of Aberdeen of an insect not only new to England but probably hitherto unrecorded in the annals of science. It was captured last July as the result of "sugaring" a fir-tree. It resembles the agrotidae or "white underwing moths," of which the turnip moth is a well-known representative.

PRESS PHOTOGRAPHY.

Some of the wonders of Press photography were illustrated during mail week, on the occasion of the luncheon to Mr. Lloyd George at the National Liberal Club. A completely finished print ready for reproduction showing the scene of the banquet was in some of the principal newspaper offices before the end of the report of the speech itself. That is to say, the whole of the process of fixing and developing the negative and obtaining a print from it had been done within the space of two hours, and cannot as a fact have occupied much more than one hour. Speed such as this shows why the amateur stands at a disadvantage in Press work. Yet it may be occasionally of advantage to the photographer to know how these speeds are obtained, for there are occasions when it is necessary to obtain a proof of negative as rapidly as possible. In cases of extreme urgency a negative is developed with a much stronger solution than is usually employed; it is then washed under the tap, and a print on bromide paper is made by squeegeeing the paper to the wet surface of the negative without any preliminary fixing of the latter. An exposure is made, the print is rapidly developed and fixed, and with little more than a swill under the tap it is dried by first immersing it in a solution of formaline, squeegeeing it to a ferrotype plate and drying it in a strong draught, or even in a gentle heat. That is the most rapid process hitherto devised. But of course it provides a print which has no permanency, and frequently a spoiled negative. If there is a little more time the negative may be fixed, partially dried, and a sheet of the thinnest celluloid may be interposed between the negative and paper. This is a favourite method, since it saves the negative. The plates are usually of such a size that enlarging is unnecessary and troublesome. If the original negative is small it may be enlarged while still wet, and the print obtained in that way. Only by such means as this can work sufficiently quick for Press purposes be obtained, for the demand of the newspaper is ever for a shortening of the time of production.

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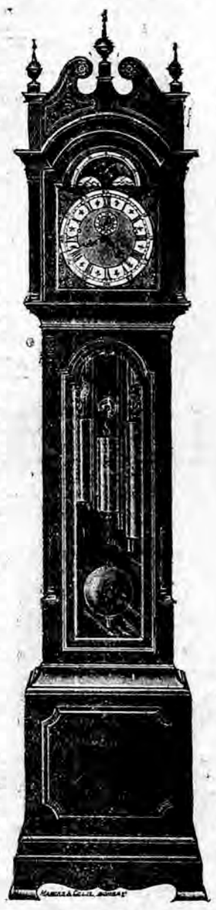

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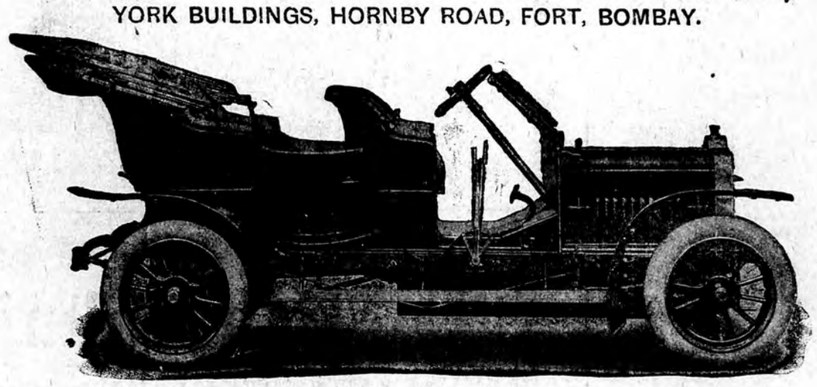

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